The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.—NO. 126.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Emancipation Ordered to be Carried into Effect in Cuba—Spain Endeavoring to Reduce the Interest on the Public Debt—Destructive Conflagration in London—Six Persons Burned to Death—Explorations in the Bible Lands—The Pope's Confidence in President MacMahon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Destructive Conflagration.

LONDON, May 27.—A fire attended with loss of life, occurred this morning in Berkeley square. Six persons, unable to escape from the burning buildings, perished in the flames. Six others were injured by falling walls.

Arrival of Bidwell.

LONDON, May 27.—The West India mail steamer, Mosselle, which arrived to-day, brought from Havana the bank forger, Austin Bidwell, who has reached London, and been conveyed to Newgate. Another hearing of the forgery case will be had at Guildhall to-morrow, when Bidwell will appear.

ITALY.

The Pope's Confidence in President MacMahon.

ROME, May 27.—The Pope, in a speech yesterday, declared that he had ever prayed for France, but that he would now pray with greater confidence, for the election of Marshal MacMahon to the head of that country was a guarantee of order and justice to civilization, which was menaced on all sides.

Abolition of Religious Corporations.

The Chamber of Deputies has finally passed the bill for the abolition of religious corporations.

SPAIN.

Cuban Affairs.

MADRID, May 27.—Captain General Pieltain has been officially notified to carry into effect the order of March 24, directing the emancipation of ten thousand slaves.

The council of ministers postponed consideration of the electoral law for Cuba.

Reducing the Interest on the Public Debt.

There is reason to believe that the Government has resolved on measures which will considerably reduce the interest on the public debt.

EGYPT.

Explorations in the Bible Lands.

ALEXANDRIA, May 20.—The pioneer party of the Oriental Topographical Corps from New York engaged in explorations of the Bible Lands have gone from Egypt to Syria and Asia Minor. A scale photograph of the micrometer devised by one of the corps has been taken, which, it is claimed, will definitely settle the vexed cubit question. The plan of rapidly taking at itudes of ruins, pyramids, &c., invented by one of the party, is said to work admirably.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1873.

The Mexicans Pleased at Machenzie's Raid.

Secretary Belknap received the following telegram to-day:

CHICAGO, May 27.—To the Secretary of War, Washington—General Augur telegraphs that the Mexicans on the border are well pleased with the punishment given the Kickapoos by Mackenzie. The remainder of the Kickapoos threaten retaliation, but we are ready for them if they come.

[Signed] P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. General.

National Bank Statements.

The Comptroller of Currency has called upon the National banks for a statement of their condition at the close of business on Friday, the 23th of April last.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The legal tenders outstaading amount to $356,539,809.

RELIGIOUS.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE 27.—The eleventh day's session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church was opened with prayer by Rev. George Duffield, of Michigan. The report of the Committee on Ministerial Sustentation, with an accompanying resolution, was taken up. The present system of sustentation, its continuance as a separate scheme, or consolidation with the Board of Home Missions, was earnestly discussed. The report of the committee, with a resolution declaring that the sustentation scheme has the confidence of this Assembly as a wisely-formed and well-conducted plan, and that it is no longer to be regarded as a mere experiment, was finally adopted. The committee was continued, and Dr. Jacobus reappointed Secretary.

Elder Samuel Freeman read the report of the Committee on Mileage. The report shows that without a single exception Presbyteries had paid their mileage dues, not a penny being deficient, and that the Presbyteries of Boston and Oregon had overpaid an irregularity, which the Committee were disposed to pardon. The assessment of Presbyteries for mileage was then fixed at six cents for each communicant. The report was adopted.

A telegram was received and read by the Moderator from the First Presbyterian church of Albany, New York, pledging $1,000 contribution toward defraying the debt of the Board of Foreign Missions.

It was announced that the minutes of the Synod of Cincinnati had been received and found correct.

The question of the term of service of elders or rotary eldership then came up on the report from the Judicial Committee on the appeal of Fish I ack from the Synod of Illinois South, and the report from the Committee on Bills and Overtures on an overture asking action of the Assembly on the subject.

NEW ORLEANS.

Meeting of Supporters of the Kellogg Government.

NEW YORK, May 27.—A New Orleans special says the colored supporters of the Kellogg State Government held a large meeting at Mechanics' Institute last evening, for the purpose of arranging for the better presentation of their cause to the people of the whole country. Lieutenant Governor Antoine presided, and Governor Kellogg and several of his prominent State officials were on the platform. Speeches were made by leading colored orators of the State. Resolutions were adopted asserting that Kellogg was legally elected, and that his supporters were shamelessly abused and deprived of their rights last fall, also providing for the appointment of a committee whose duty it shall be to send North some of their ablest orators, and organize in every parish of the State a committee for the collection of evidence and the selection of witnesses, and to do everything that is necessary to remove the misapprehension in the North of the state of affairs in Louisiana, and to present Kellogg's case in the strongest light before Congress next December.

Navigation on the Yellowstone River.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Major George Forsythe, of General Sheridan's staff, has just returned from a trip up the Yellowstone, and reports a complete success in establishing the fact of the navigation of that stream from Illinois to the mouth of Powder river. The exploration was determined upon some time ago for a military reason, and Gen. Sheridan directed Maj. Forsythe to attempt the ascent with a steamboat of large size used on the waters of the upper Missouri. The steamboat Key West, Capt. Grant Marsh, was selected for the duty, and after embarking a sufficient number of troops for self-defence, she left that point on the 9th of the present month. The boat drew twenty-six inches, and carried an escort and crew of one hundred sixty men. The spring usual rise had not yet occurred in the Yellowstone, and the water was lower than it had been for some years past. Without the slightest difficulty the steamer passed over the first thirty-five miles, finding an ample depth of water in the channel until she reached Stanley's shoals, where there were only twenty-two inches of water. The shoal, however, was only about forty feet in width. By the usual proper appliances the steamer forced her way through. From this time she found no difficulty in passing over the rapids. She stopped at Key West Falls, twenty-one and one-half miles from the north of the Powder river. These falls are the most difficult of any, but by the removal of two small rocks, with about six square feet of surface and of a thickness of two and one-half feet, which lie immediately in the middle of the west channel, the river will be navigable for a distance of from sixty to eighty miles beyond. Upon the crest of all the rapids there was water from four and one-half to eight feet in depth. The distance ascended was two hundred and thirty-five miles, and the time from Fort Buford to Powder River was six and one-half days. The descent was made in five days. The Yellowstone is full of small islands, well wooded along the banks, and the bottom generally is a gravel bottom, and consequently the banks do not wash as they do in the upper Missouri. The valley is from two to twelve miles in width, and much of the soil is susceptible of cultivation.

A Philadelphia Fenian Pun-

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—An available silver mine is reported within one hundred miles of this city, in the western part of Washington county, covering a large area. The ore already worked indicates a valuation of four thousand dollars per ton of ore. Some of the ore has been sent to a Chicago smelting house, where it will be tested.

Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, May 27.—The Rhode Island Legislature to-day counted the votes for State officers, and there being no choice for Lieutenant Governor by the people, elected C. C. Vanzandt, the Republican candidate.

The New Local Option Bill for New York Defeated.

ALBANY, May 27.—The new Local Option bill was to-day defeated in the Assembly—50 to 47.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Indiana is in session in Indianapolis.

—The Boston *Daily Times* has been purchased by the proprietors of the *Daily News*. The *Times* will be discontinued.

—Paris correspondents of the German press assert that the movement for the removal of Thiers originated in Rome and Florence.

—The Prince Edward Island Legislature has unanimously passed resolutions accepting the terms of union within the Dominion of Canada.

—A private cable dispatch announces the death, at London, of Charles A. Page, formerly a New York *Tribune* army correspondent, and later United States Consul to Zurich. He was a native of Lee county, Illinois.

—Gov. Washburne, of Wisconsin, has formally proclaimed a forfeiture by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company of the St. Croix land grant, which is now open to any company willing to subscribe to the conditions of the act granting the land for railroad purposes.

—The stockholders of the United Railroad Companies of New Jersey, have elected the following gentlemen as Directors: John J. Astor, Wm. G. Cook, A. L. Dennis, Benjamin Fish, Hamilton Fish, Cambridge Livingston, Nehemiah Berry, Isaac W. Scudder, John G. Stevens, Robert N. Stockton, Asbbel Welsh and Samuel Welsh.

—The fourth annual gathering of the New England Woman Suffrage Association in Tremont Temple, Boston, attracts less attention in point of numbers than usual. Julia Ward Howe presided. The speakers include many veterans in the cause. The Massachusetts Legislature was vigorously denounced for its recent vote giving the suffrage advocates leave to withdraw.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 17, 1873.

Funeral of Wallack, the Actor.

The funeral of James W. Wallack took place this morning from the Church of the Transfiguration on Twenty-ninth street. The pall bearers were A. Oakey Hall, Recorder Hackett, Theodore Morse, John Gilbert, Alexander Stetson and John Freeman. The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Yellow Fever.

Christian Sanker, a Dane, is the first yellow fever patient at the Quarantine Hospital. Vessels arriving from Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Havana, Para and Montevideo are closely watched. The ship Norne arrived from Rio Janeiro in charge of the first mate, having lost two captains at sea by the fever. The vessel put back the second time for a third captain, but failing to secure one, was obliged to proceed in charge of the first mate.

A Notorious Burglar Arrested.

Jim Brady, a notorious burglar, was arrested to-day. He jumped out of a second story window at No. 43 Sixth avenue, where he had been attempting to negotiate what are supposed to be stolen bonds. Five shots were fired after him, and John Benson, a resident of Sixth avenue, was hit in the leg. Brady ran into the basement of No. 30 Leroy street, and there was captured. A gentleman who occupies the premises picked up twenty-five thousand dollars United States bonds which Brady threw away while passing through the basement, and handed them to the officers.

WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.
Division of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of Commerce and Agriculture.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.
May 27, 1873, 10:45 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Wind	Force.	Rain in 24 hours.	Weather.
Cairo	29.82	69	84	SW	Light	—	Fair
Cincinnati	29.80	72	66	SE	Fresh	11	Cloudy
Davenport	29.76	71	76	SW	Fresh	—	Cloudy
Indianapolis	29.78	71	71	W	Gentle	—	Cloudy
Keokuk	29.72	70	80	W	Light	—	Clear
Louisville	29.81	68	80	S	Fresh	—	Clear
Memphis	29.90	68	84	S	Gentle	—	Clear
Nashville	29.80	71	75	S	Gentle	—	Clear
New Orleans	29.76	73	88	NE	Fresh	1.60	Rain
Omaha	29.92	68	84	W	Light	—	Clear
Pittsburgh	29.86	68	79	W	Fresh	15	Lt'nin
St. Louis	29.82	69	84	W	Gentle	—	Clear
St. Paul	29.56	61	82	W	Fresh	—	Fair
Keokuk	29.77	68	84	SW	Gentle	—	Clear
La Crosse		66	83	W	Brisk	—	Fair

LOCAL RECORD FOR YESTERDAY.

Mean Barometer.....29.828
Mean Thermometer.....71
Mean Humidity.....70 per cent.
Mean direction of wind.....Southwesterly.
Amount of rain fall.....Trace.
Weather.....Partly cloudy, with rain from 8.45 P. M.
Highest temperature.....88

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1873, 1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer remains low, with southeasterly winds, cloudy weather and occasional rain on the lakes and thence to the Ohio valley; southerly winds, clear, cool weather and high barometer in the eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States and Tennessee; northeasterly winds and cloudy weather in the western gulf; southwesterly and southeasterly winds, falling barometer, warm and partly cloudy weather and occasional rain in the Middle and Eastern States and Canada.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States and lower lakes, southwesterly winds, rising barometer, occasional rain in Pennsylvania and New York, but clearing and clear weather will prevail.

For New England and Canada, warm, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain.

For the Northwest and upper lakes, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, southwesterly and northwesterly winds, cooler and clear weather.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, falling temperature, southwesterly and northwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain in the western gulf.

Reports are generally missing from west of the Mississippi river and the Southwest.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—River 19 feet and falling. Arrived—Ashland, New Orleans. Departed—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; La Belle, St. Louis; towboat Raven, with barges of salt, Pomeroy to Memphis.

CAIRO, May 27.—Arrived—Painter, Memphis, noon; Arlington, Cincinnati, 1 P. M.; Messenger, Pittsburgh, 3; C. B. Church, Cincinnati, 6; Jno. Means, Ironton, 6; City of Chester, St. Louis, 7. Departed—Painter, Memphis, 3 P. M.; Messenger, St. Louis, 4. The repairs to the steamer Eckert are completed. She was launched to day. River risen 15 inches. Clear and warm.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—River rising. Weather cool and fair. Arrived—Thompson Dean, New Orleans; City of Quincy, New Orleans; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Bayard, Louisville; Illinois, Grafton; Grand Tower, from retirement; Alice, Kansas City. Departed—Bulls, Vicksburg; Adam Jacobs, Grand Tower, Bayard, Louisiana; Minneapolis, St. Paul; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Illinois, Grafton; St. John's, Peoria.

LOUISVILLE, May 27.—River fallen 5 inches; 8 feet 10 inches in canal; 6 feet 10 inches in chute. A heavy gale and rain storm this afternoon; nearly all running Business dull. Arrived—R. E. Lee, New Orleans; John W. Garrett, St. Louis; Alex. Swift, Tennessee river. Departed—Lee, New Orleans; Garrett, Pittsburgh; Swift, Cincinnati; Grey Hound, with the hull of Gaty No. 1, St. Louis.

EVANSVILLE, May 27.—Rain last night and this morning; prospects of clearing up. River risen 3 feet; now rising slowly. Mercury 70 to 80. Up—Idlewild, 4 A. M.; Pat Rogers, 6; Geo. Roberts, 9; Keystone, and Dayton, 10. Down—Tarascon, noon; Mary Amert, 4 P. M.; Quickstep, 5; Frank O. Gracy, 6. Business fair.

VICKSBURG, May 27.—Down—Alice Brown and barges, Henry Ames, Natchez and Richmond. Up—Sherlock, Bismarck, Mary Swan and City of Vicksburg. Cloudy and pleasant. River rising.

MEMPHIS, May 27.—Cloudy and pleasant. River falling steadily. Arrived—Henry Probasco, Cincinnati. Departed—Future City and barges, New Orleans; Anna, Arkansas river.

LITTLE ROCK, May 27.—River falling slowly; 10 feet in channel. Arrived—Kitty Hegler, Cincinnati; Utah, Memphis. Departed—Exporter, for above. Weather warm and cloudy.

NASHVILLE, May 27.—River rising; ten and a half feet on Harpeth Shoals. Arrived—Eldyville, from Upper Cumberland.

Religion Among the Indians.

NEW YORK, May 27.—J. B. Montieth, United States Indian Agent at Lapwai, Idaho Territory, wrote to Commissioner Smith as follows: "Have I the right, this being a Presbyterian agency, and in Missouri, to exercise such control over the morals of this people as will enable me to prohibit the teaching of the Catholic faith, or of holding Catholic services among them, even though the Indians desire it and clamor for it?" To which query, and others, Commissioner Smith made answer: "I have to say that the fact that your agency is under the charge of the Presbyterian Church does not warrant any intolerant exercise of power, and that while it is desirable in all cases that mission work should be done under the direction of the religious body nominating the agent, yet where there are persons having another faith, and desire religious services of their own, it is not in accordance with public policy or the spirit of religious toleration, to forbid or hinder such services in any way."

Silver Mine in Wisconsin.

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POTTSVILLE, PA.

Trouble Brewing in the Coal Mines.

POTTSVILLE, May 27.—The Philadelphia Coal and Mining Company having issued an order compelling the employes in their collieries to enter the mines before seven o'clock in the morning and remain until half past five in the evening, the men held a meeting and resolved that as the order was issued for the purpose of forcing the miners to strike in order to relieve the company of the odium of stopping, they will refuse to strike at the present time, but they give notice that at the first favorable opportunity they will resist the rules in a body. A resolution was also passed that the law laid down in the ventilation act must be strictly adhered to, and upon any infringement on said law the immediate attention of the Inspector be demanded. It is reported that the miners at Indian Ridge colliery have struck, and at another colliery have turned out for increase of wages.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—The Dorian, Batavia and City of Brooklyn have arrived out.

The Constitutional Convention.

Oath of Office Article Adopted—Election Boards and Contested Elections Amended and Passed—County, Township and Borough Officers.

Oath of Office.

In Monday afternoon's session of the Constitutional Convention, the Oath of Office Article was under consideration. The motion of Mr. Cuyler to strike out specific provisions was agreed to, by 35 to 33, as also an amendment by Mr. J. N. Purviance.

As amended the article specifies the following as the form of oath to be taken by members of the General Assembly, all judicial, State and county officers before entering upon their offices:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth; that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not paid or contribute, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the salary and mileage allowed by law, nor will I vote for or advocate any matter in which I have, or expect to have, any private interest whatever, directly or indirectly."

Election Boards and Contested Elections.

The article on Election Boards and Contested Elections was then considered. It provides that the whole number to be chosen; the candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected. Three Commissioners and three Auditors shall be chosen in each county, at the general election in 1875, and every third year thereafter, whose term shall commence on the first Monday of January next, during their election. The terms of Commissioners and Auditors hereafter elected prior to 1875 shall expire with that year. Casual vacancies in the offices of County Commissioners and County Auditors shall be filled by the Court of Common Pleas of the respective counties in which such vacancies shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the county, who shall have voted for the Commissioner or Auditor whose place is to be filled.

The International Bank.

This new institution, which has commenced business at the corner of Liberty and Market streets, offers some peculiar advantages to depositors. In addition to the transaction of a general banking, collection and exchange business with care and on the most liberal terms, the bank will allow 5 per cent. on daily balances and 6 per cent. on all balances remaining over 30 days. Farther, patrons will not be charged for collections made in Pittsburgh and all outside collections will be attended to without charges greater than the actual cost of making them. All desired information in reference to investment in securities will be given at any time; State, county, city, railroad, and miscellaneous bonds will be promptly negotiated on the most favorable terms, and satisfaction will be guaranteed to any patron large or small.

The greatest safety is insured for bonds and other valuables entrusted to them as they have a Hall Safe—the largest and best ever put up in the city.

The International is under the control of a Board of Directors, of which John Watt, Esq., is President, and Wm. Neeb, Esq., Vice President—gentlemen than whom none stand higher in business circles in Pittsburgh. The Cashier, Mr. F. E. Moore, has had large experience in banking, and those who favor the International with their patronage will receive the most courteous attention

Lengthen Her Days.

You can add ten years to the life of your wife, besides vastly increasing your own domestic bliss by going to James Espy's salesroom, No. 178 Liberty street, and purchasing from him, on monthly payments if you wish, one of his American Button Hole, Overseaming and Family Sewing Machines, which will not worry your wife to death in her efforts to keep it in order, and which will do *all* the work required in a family, whereas no other machine will, thus giving this machine a superiority over all others. Call and examine this machine, and you will be convinced that you can not afford to buy any other.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston *Globe*, closing a notice of life in Vienna, expresses his deep admiration of the Vienna girls. "In fact, under twenty-five there are no ugly ones; while for every third young lady one meets, one's heart jumps down into one's boots. They are mostly fair, with the clearest of complexions, beautiful hair and killing eyes; and the same remarks apply equally to the servants. I have been in many capitals, but I never was so completely prostrated by appearance as I am here."

THE amount of capital invested in newspapers in Philadelphia is estimated at $4,000,000. Number of papers, 49; number of hands, 1,400; wages paid, $1,200,000; cost of material, $1,500,000; yearly sales $5,000,000. In book and job printing there are over one hundred firms, employing fully 1,300 hands. The rest of the figures are about half the above, and the profits much less in proportion than those derived from the newspaper business.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS is thus described by the Boston *Times*: "Her looks are a flat contradiction to her writings, which seem to represent her as a vivacious, healthy person, overflowing with hope. But, on the contrary, she is frail, sallow, and very ill, and wears not a bright tint in all her costume to give it a cheerful gleam."

MRS. LOTTIE PALMER, a pretty widow, some time ago established a photograph gallery in Racine, Wis., and so many married men got in the habit of going to sit for their pictures that their wives inferred an affirmative from all the negatives, and incited a mob to break up the gallery last week, and to expel its fascinating proprietress from the town.

—Track laying on the Memphis and Paducah Railroad is being pushed forward at the rate of one mile per day.

BREVITIES.

Penn street below Sixth to Water street is being repaired.

JOHN THOTA, of the Seventh ward, Allegheny, was fined twenty dollars yesterday for breach of a city ordinance.

Chief Marshal Blakely, of Allegheny, has sent an earnest invitation to the Presidents of Councils urging a full turnout of Councilmen in the procession on Decoration Day.

Yesterday morning an old man named Malten was seriously hurt about the head by being thrown out of a wagon on Arch street, Allegheny. He was attended by Dr. Cole.

A horse valued at $500 was so badly hurt yesterday afternoon on Wood street, by another runaway animal, that he had to be shot. He belonged to Messrs. Wolf, Howard & Co.

A team of horses ran away yesterday from the Market House in Allegheny with a load of hay, which they landed, with themselves, in the river. The horses were saved.

The money drawer of Eisner & Phillips' clothing store was robbed last Saturday evening of a sum of money amounting to about seven hundred and fifty dollars. The thief has not yet been arrested.

JACOB CONRAD and Ann, his wife, feeling aggrieved at certain statements set afloat by Joseph Wigenhofer, yesterday entered suit for slander against Joseph, and the District Court will investigate the case at an early day.

The merchants of the city are raising money to contribute to count the legality of ordinance prohibiting signs from extending more than two and a half feet over the sidewalk. Five hundred dollars are to be contributed to this purpose.

On Friday night last, the Bridge house, Chartiers house and a portion of the Ireland Plans, at Monticello Furnace located in Valley township, Armstrong county, were destroyed by fire. The loss to the company will exceed four thousand dollars.

Yesterday afternoon an old building known as the "Stone House" at Jack's Run bridge was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of about $1,000. The old house was used as a station, and had withstood the storms of half a century, when a spark from a locomotive finished it.

Mr. Harvey of Mt. Washington, while plowing, yesterday, drove his horses too near an embankment, and both animals tumbled over, a distance of twenty feet, dragging the plow with them. One escaped with slight injury but the other was injured so badly that it will probably have to be killed.

The new time schedule on the Chartiers Railroad went into effect Monday. This gives us a daily freight train, and by relaying the passenger trains of all freight enables them to run on much shorter time between Washington and Pittsburgh, and also dispenses with any change of cars at Mansfield.

The Dunlap-Fleming Committee should have held another meeting yesterday morning, but at the appointed time no one was on hand except Councilman Hays, one of the Committee, and Mr. Dunlap, who expressed an earnest desire for the investigation to proceed. The meeting was called at the instance of Mr. Dunlap.

An official of Allegheny, who knows all about the sanitary condition of the city, said to a DISPATCH reporter, yesterday, that a line of night coaches, have been disagreeing, for the last two months, and last evening went out in carriages to a quiet rural retreat to have their differences settled in ringing style. There was a world from the Lava Beds during the evening, and great excitement prevailed.

Yesterday morning, Alfred Thompson, a carpenter, while engaged in making some alterations in the elevator, at Messrs. Hugins & Hamilton's, corner Fifth avenue and Market street, was drawn up to the roof and caught between the floor of the elevator and the rafters, receiving severe internal injuries. He was taken to his home on Church avenue, Allegheny, where he received treatment from Dr. Thomas Mahon.

Sheriff Bonneker, of Cambria county, assisted by a posse of police, the other day arrested Michael Dignam, James Coyle, William Freeman and John Rehoe, ringleaders of a gang of men known as the "Molly Maguire's," for creating a disturbance and provoking a riot at Gallitzin, where a large number of laborers were engaged in the work of enlarging the tunnel. The men were all lodged in the Ebensburg jail.

Yesterday John Rosser entered suit before Alderman Hoerr, of the South Side, against Chas. Riggers for false pretense. The defendant, it appears, sold his route on a morning paper to the plaintiff for $375. The money was paid, but when Rosser went for his papers he was told that he could not have any, and that Biggers had no right to sell his route. The case was compromised by the defendant refunding the money and paying the costs.

The conductor of car 31 on Penn avenue line ought to be looked after by the company. He apparently seems to think that passengers on his car have no right which he ought to respect. The rear platform of his car yesterday was allowed to be filled with coarse men, some of whom smoked pipes which were very offensive to the passengers inside the car; besides this, he only stopped to learn the name of a passenger who asked him, not the passenger. He needs a little quiet attention.

On Saturday last, Mr. R. E. Green and others were engaged cleaning out old oil wells at the Miller farm, near Titusville, when the grabs hooked up a portion of the fortified Plans, but the greater portion of the body was afterwards fished out of the well in a decomposed state. Upon examination it was thought the infant, which was forced down a five inch casing, was about two months old at the time of its death. The affair has created considerable excitement at Miller Farm.

Some considerable interest is being felt by interested parties as to the effect of the Free Bridge bill upon the new enterprise for the construction of a bridge at the lower end of the Point. The friends of the new project were somewhat flurried yesterday at the announcement that the free bill had become a law, but after a consultation over the matter and a careful examination of the bill, they were relieved by finding that it did not apply to the Allegheny river, inasmuch as the territory on either side of that stream is not embraced by the consolidated city of Pittsburgh. The stockholders of the Point Bridge Company accordingly felt encouraged to go ahead—several hundred more shares being taken last night. They feel safe, for in the event of the consolidation of the two cities, they will secure the full value of their bridge.

"See what a stranger thinks of Pittsburgh, who gives the following "ground plan" of the city: Store—saloon—harness shop—saloon—big saloon—alley—saloon—meat shop—saloon—residence—saloon—barber pole—saloon—shoe shop—saloon—whisky shop—larger beer saloon—bakery—gin mill—saloon—drug store—saloon—free concert business—saloon—livery stable—saloon—beer hall—saloon—store—saloon—lawyer shop—beer foundry—hotel with beer attachments—saloon, etc.—and adds: 'The above is as correct as we can make it at present, if we have omitted anything it is one or two saloons.'"—*Greenville Argus.*

"Street, you—(hic) 're dr—(hic) unk" reprovingly remarked an *Argus*-eyed old toper from Greenville, whose liberal potations had marvellously enlarged his vision, so that he saw undulating streets before him and seductive saloons on every side.

"JUBILEE OF FREEDOM."

Preparations For a Grand Celebration—The Programme as Arranged Thus Far.

The general Committee of Arrangements, for the Jubilee of Freedom, appointed at the County Mass Meeting, held last Friday evening, met pursuant to the call at the Franklin St. School house, Pittsburgh, last evening, and effected an organization by electing Rev. John W. Terry, Chairman, S. A. Neale, Secretary, and Isaac Morton, Treasurer. The following Sub-Committees were appointed: Committee on Printing; S. A. Neale, Chairman, Pressly Dunwood, Alex. Stevenson. Committee on Grove, Geo. Mc. Knight, Chairman, Thos. Gatewood, John Gilkerson. Committee on Carriages and Invitations, Jacob C. Brown, Chairman, Thos. Baltimore, Emanuel Harris.

Committee on Finance—Capt. Grafton Bowle, Chairman, Geo. W. Massey, Sr., Samuel Roberts, Wm. L. Arnott, Wm. P. Peterson, Nathan Smith, Frederick J. Loudlin, Capt. Alfred Catlin, Frederick Wilson, Harrison Taylor, Perry Cox, David Morrison, Alex. Wilson, Emanuel Jackson, Paul J. Caperton, Col. Geo. Lwett, Joseph Smith, Providence Buncomb, William Smith, Lieut. Gabriel Thomas, John Askins, Wm. Warfield, Richard Dixon.

Committee on Music.—Capt. S. J. Wilkinson, James Waters, Scott Taper, Job Borden, Henry Douglass.

The Committee appeals to the people, by every ennobling principle of manhood, by the bitter memory of the dark days of slavery and the sweet fruition of these bright days of freedom, to come forth in their strength on Tuesday, the 24th day of June, and make Memorial Day of Freedom, a day to be remembered by our children. The Committee entertains the hope that the colored citizens will at once call mass meetings in the cities and villages of the county, and make arrangements to form the respective divisions of the triumphal procession, by electing their marshals and committees to attend to the local work.

The various marching clubs of the recent campaign are also earnestly invited to re organize and adopt some simple uniform so as to form the infantry divisions of the parade.

A county mass meeting will be held Thursday June 5th in Baptist Hall, Allegheny, for the purpose of electing the Chief Marshall by marking, and also to arrange the definite quota of expenses each city and township of the county will pay toward the general expenses. On motion the committee adjourned to meet at the same place, Monday evening, June 2d.

Y. M. C. A. Meetings.

The meetings to be held to-day and to-night under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., are as follows:

Meeting commencing at 12 o'clock to be held at the room of the Association. Meeting commencing at 4 o'clock to be held at Christ M. E. Church, and a Union meeting of the Churches at the same place commencing at 7¾ o'clock.

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MEMORIAL DAY.

The Preparations—A General Observance Anticipated—The Evening Meeting—Programme of Exercises—List of Officers.

The preparations for the observance of Decoration Day have been about completed, and from indications, there is every reason to anticipate a very general observance of the sacred anniversary. Yesterday afternoon the Executive Committee of the G. A. R. held their final meeting, Comrade Thomas H. Hunter, presiding, at which the officers and programme for the evening meeting were designated as follows:

President—Capt. Chas. W. Batchelor.

Vice Presidents—Alex. Bradley, George R. White, Danl. Hugus, Frank Ardary, John Linn, S. B. M. Elroy, Jas. B. Lyon, Wm. Coleman, C. H. Paulson, Hon. T. Mellon, P. H. Laufman, S. B. Hedges, John B. Bayard, M. Laferty, Dr. John Perchment, Dr. A. H. Gross, Dr. D. W. Lewis, Saml. Chadwick, Jas. Kelly, Jas. McKelvey Jos. Dilworth, Chas. Lockhart, R. H. Hartley, Hon. T. M. Howe, George A. Berry, Robt. Pitcarn, C. H. Armstrong, Nathan Hart, D. M. Watt, J. Mc C. Creighton, T. J. Keenan, Harrison Estep, John Adams, John Murray, Sr., Wm. H. Barker, John Phillips, Hugh Laffery, Jenkin Jones, James McDonald, Sr., James Bryce, C. Cleves, James W. Patterson, Sr., James Salisbury, George Duncan, John Hollingshead, Matthew Grier, Dr. James Kerr, D. O Cunningham, William Doyle, Hon. Joseph Walton, Thos. Bakewell, Jr., James Thorn, Robert Dalzell, John Megraw, Robert Lea, Jas. Park, Jr., J. D. Strouss, M. W. Acheson, Col. Wm. Anderson, George Moul, John A. Myler, John W. Chalfant, Dr. D. Hostetter, A. M. Byers, Alexander Holstein, Wm. Heagy, James Brown, Gen. F. H. Collier, Hugh McNeill, Hon. John E. Parke, Arthur Hobson, C. Yeager, Jos. Kirkpatrick, Hon. Alfred Slack, N. Voeght, H. Brady Wilkins, O. O. Phillips, D. L. Patterson, A. M. Marshall, Hon. J. Purviance, Jas. McBride, Park Painter, Henry Faulkner, Alexander Patterson, John H. Hare, Henry Hays, Wm. Phillips, Josiah King, Edward Dithridge, James Montooth, David Sims, Wm. Neeb, George F. Schwartz, Charles F. Klopfer, A. Weise, John F. Young, George Fratsch, Henry Rieber, Jos. Geis, Gilbert Follansbee, Gen. Charles L. Fitzhugh, Henry A. Freyvogle, Hon. James Blackmore, Jared M. Brush, John B. Guthrie, Harry Oliver, M. K. Moorhead, J. W. F. Swinden, Wm. Fralich, James P. Barr, Wm. M. Lyon, Jos. S. Fluch, Melchoir Beltzhoover, John Wilson, J. McD. Cassan, Wm. Thaw, Wm. M. Hersh, Jas. Verner, John H. McCune, Col. W. A. Robinson.

The programme of exercises is as follows:

Instrumental Music by the Great Western Band, Prof. Weise.

Prayer by Rev. J. W. H. Stuckenberg.

Vocal Music, "They Sleep in the Valley"—Chorus from Allegheny Schools—Professor McCabe.

Poem—Henry A. Lavely, Esq.

Oration—Hon. H. Burbee Swope.

Vocal Music—Grand Army Hymn—Chorus from Allegheny Schools.

Benediction—Rev. Wm. Preston, D.D.

Gen. J. R. Sweitzer has been selected as Marshal of Ceremonies and will by assisted by Col. John H. Stewart.

The members of the G. A. R. Executive Committee will act as ushers and be designated with white badges, bearing the name.

The exercises will commence promptly at half past seven o'clock, and a general invitation is extended to the public.

SERVICES AT THE CEMETERIES.

The arrangements for the decoration of the graves in Allegheny and St. Mary's cemeteries, embrace the following programme:

The Posts of the Grand Army and other societies will assemble at Gen. Hays' monument at 2:00 P. M., and will march from there to the soldiers graves on the flat on north side of the cemetery, where the memorial ceremony will take place, commencing promptly at half-past two o'clock.

The following will be the order of exercises:

1. Address by Commander G. A. R., General J. B. Sweitzer.
2. Dirge—Saint Cecelia Band.
3. Prayer—Rev. J. W. H. Stuckenberg.
4. Dirge—Saint Cecelia Band.
5. Formal placing of flowers on

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1873.

Bonds at Frankfort 95¼.

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅝@113¾.

SEVERAL PERSONS perished in the flames, yesterday, in London. The fire occurred in Berkley Square.

LIEUTENANT FRED GRANT is to accompany General Stanley on his Yellowstone expedition through the Sioux country.

THE government has made up its case in equity against the Union Pacific Railroad. A long and somewhat rotted list of corporations are defendants.

THIERS, with the ready resignation of a Frenchman, has taken his place in the National Assembly, his bench being among the party of the Left. He may yet prove exceedingly troublesome to the Monarchists who drove him from power.

A FEW PAPERS are discussing the question of uniform rates of freight. It is absurd to imagine that a company can load freight, unload it, and yet afford to carry at the same rate, per mile, say for ten miles, that it charges per mile when freight is carried a thousand miles. It will not do to be unreasonable in the demands made upon the railroad authorities.

THE Chicago Sunday keepers are evidently worried at the enforcement of the Sunday law. At the first, when prosecuted, they adopted the plan of making information against livery stable keepers, and all others who did business on Sunday. They seem to have abandoned this plan, and now keep in full blast, but demand a jury trial on every information. They hope to break down the law.

A SHORT and troubled administration is predicted in behalf of Marshal MacMahon, and beyond that, no one presumes to cast the horoscope. The President is represented as popular with the soldiery, but as a weak man intellectually. His administration in Algeria is not regarded as a success, and his career during the German war as a failure. The Left, which is composed of Radical Republicans, is cowed for the time by the bold demeanor of the Right, but it is generally believed that anger will follow the temporary cowardice. Take all these predictions together, and we may look for serious trouble in France, ere long.

A CONVENTION of the editors of the State is proposed, to agree upon a provision for the new Constitution relative to libels. The Dallas section was rejected, and from present appearances, the subject is likely to be remanded back to its original position. We do not imagine that there is a desire, on the part of the press to conflict with anything that is just and reasonable, but it is unjust to leave publishers at the mercy of any mere blackmailer whose name may happen to get into print. Even admit that under our jury system, a publisher cannot be convicted, unless an alleged libelous publication is corruptly malicious, it still is true that the law as it stands encourages prosecutions. The modification asked for are entirely reasonable, and are no more intended to afford license,—but to simply protect the rights of publishers.

THE organization of the company, chartered at the last session of the legislature, and empowered to build a bridge over the Allegheny river, indicates promptness in giving effect to the requirements of the charter. The provision of the bill requiring $50,000 of stock to be taken before the company organize, has been met, and the organization effected. The names of those chosen as directors is a guarantee of the determination of the stockholders to promptly proceed with the erection of the bridge. The charter is in all respects a liberal one, the capital stock being fixed at $300,000, with power to increase, and the company authorized to charge the same tolls and fares as are now collected at the suspension bridge at Sixth street. The new bridge will convenience the people residing in the lower part of Allegheny more than it will those residing on this side. The wholesale houses, near the point, will be greatly convenienced, and in several ways, it will contribute to the general advantage. Like all enterprises that are likely to be promotive of the public good, it deserves success. At a meeting held last evening, subscriptions for several hundred more shares were received, and the directors are quite sanguine in regard to the project.

ONE by one, the Congressmen who so greedily gobbled up their back pay, imagining that there was something peculiarly sharp in their giving to the salary bill a retroactive clause, are returning it to the Treasury, feeling that their maneuvre was anything but shrewd. Even those who left their money undrawn, intending to go after it when the excitement died away, are being unearthed, and compelled to put the money beyond their reach. The most amusing feature of the affair is the grim humor with which Treasurer Spinner, when he sees a report in circulation that Hon. Mr. Salary grab has refunded, promptly exposes the reprobate, if he has not refunded. Another interesting item may be found in the lame excuses that are now being offered. Some of those innocent grabbers didn't know that the money would wait for them, or they would have ordered it back long ago! A rare thing feature of the affair is the wonderful unanimity with which the people have refused to touch the money. Several Congressmen have tempted school boards, township and county committees—but in every case they have refused. Those who have taken and are keeping their money will do well to make the most of it, as it is the last chance they will have for a grab of the kind.

ONE reference to the falsely called 'dividend' feature of the Life Insurance companies, has induced the agent of one of the companies represented in the city to send us a printed explanation of dividends. He admits that the term is misleading, in that it suggests a "misrepresentation of facts." It cannot, he states, be accounted as profits, but simply saving. All of which is precisely what we stated. The simple fact is, that all the calculations, on which life insurance is based, are largely in favor of the company. For example—the mortality calculations are made on an English basis and it has been amply established that the average duration of life in this country is greater than in England. The reason is, that the people in this county live better—have better homes and more nutritious food. Hence, their life force is maintained longer. The rate of per centage for money investments, on the part of Life Insurance Companies, in this country, is rated at from four to four and a half per cent., and the amount realized is from six to ten per cent., according to location. In England the estimate is three per cent, and the amount realized not often more than four per cent. This what is termed "bonding," the expenses of the company,—are put at a figure so high that only the most extravagant management would be likely to reach it. To meet all these estimates, which, in every instance, really discriminate against the policy-holder,—as his premiums are graded with reference to all the estimates made—he must pay more than in actual practice it is found to cost to insure his life. If in all instances, close economy were exercised by the Company, the only effect of these over payments would be to occasion large "dividends," in return. But the real danger is, that extravagant habits will be formed, and the money thus paid be squandered in expensive offices, and large salaries. We are pleased to notice, however, that the people are beginning to scrutinize closely the expense list of the companies, and the ultimate effect of this will be, to compel economy, and with it, a revision of the rates of insurance.

A CENTRAL ASIAN RAILROAD.

We live in an age of wonders. Within two decades of time, what marvelous achievements have been accomplished. Within the period named the Atlantic Cable was laid, and the feasibility of holding daily and hourly communication with the most distant points of Europe demonstrated. The feasibility of sending messages through thousands of miles of cable demonstrated, and others were rapidly constructed and laid, till now nearly every sea is sentient with flashing thought. Railroad enterprises, too, of great magnitude, have been conceived and carried into effect. The Pacific Railroad, whereby swift communication was established between the most distant points of a great continent, was the harbinger of other enterprises of a similar kind. So rapid, indeed, has been the expansion of practical science, that nothing seems to be beyond human achievement. Ten years ago, and the idea of a railroad across the deserts and oases of Central Asia, would have been regarded the dream of a madman. To day it is closely scanned—the question of expense being the only one thought worthy of special investigation. The possibility and even feasibility of the idea is admitted at the very outset. The fact that the suggestion comes from M. de Lesseps, the engineer who constructed the Suez canal, is of itself sufficient to convince us that ere long it will be a triumphant success. It does not compare in point of difficulty or expense with the construction of the Suez canal.

The feasibility of the plan, as shown by Lesseps, embraces the following: From Calais, France, to Orenburg, on the Central Asian border, the distance by railway is already almost completely covered by rail. From Orenburg to Samarcand, the far-famed capital of Tamerlane, but an inferior city now, is fifteen hundred miles. From Samarcand to Peshawur, on the borders of British India, is eight hundred and fifty miles. From Peshawur to Calcutta, two hundred, two hundred and fifty miles, the railroad is already constructed. Hence, the real work is to build the two thousand, three hundred and fifty miles of railway from Orenburg to Peshawur. In the light of recent achievements in the way of railway construction, this is not a remarkable task. The deserts, that lie in the way will, to the minds of many, present insuperable difficulties; but it is well to remember that the Suez Canal was constructed, in part, across a desert, and that Ismailia, the new city that sprang up, as by magic, along the banks of the canal, was located in a desert. But irrigation, and tillage, have made it into a garden of beauty. The time has come when deserts present no insuperable difficulty in the way of railroads or canals. Hence, it is quite apparent that M. Lesseps' project is both feasible and susceptible of swift realization.

It is difficult to imagine all the benefits which may be expected to follow the construction of such a road. In the somewhat enthusiastic language of the projector of this railroad, "a realization of this grand project foreshadows the cessation of antagonism between Russia and England in consequence of the present position of the intermediate territories through which it is proposed to run the road. These territories once traversed by the iron rail, the accomplishment will remove all obstacles which present themselves to the expansion of European civilization, and the rival Empires will be rendered secure by the attainment of a solid, mutual guarantee against the assaults of an aggressive semi-barbarous population." It will bring London and Calcutta within a week of each other. It will open up a new route of travel, that will certainly become profitable and renumerative. To tourists, it will be a novelty to travel across deserts, and not feel the withering touch of the burning sands; to visit the famed cities of the great Tartar warrior, Tamerlane; to look upon the most fanatical portions of the Mussulman world,—a region that has been a *terra incognita* to the Christian world. When Vambery, the Hungarian traveler, after a long and careful preparation, managed to penetrate to Khiva and Bokhara in disguise, and return, it was regarded as a wonderful event. But this railroad will make the Bokhara and Khivan capitals mere way stations, in a journey from the great cities of Europe, to the Oriental splendor of the great cities of British India.

But the real value of such a road, aside from its peace impelling influence upon Russia and England, will be in its modernizing and possibly christianizing influence on the Mussulmen of Central Asia. It is quite impossible to convey, by a simple statement of facts, an idea of the intense fanaticism of the Central Asian Mohammedans. The slightest departure from the most trivial rules laid down, is sufficient to engender, in their minds, suspicion and hate, and to impel them to murder. They are really untamed barbarians, and their hate toward everything not of their faith, is perfectly rabid. The railroad is a civilizer and christianizer to all such. The English in India were perfectly unable to reach or modify the spirit of caste, so widely predominant in India, till railroads were constructed. Caste cars could not be provided, and as those who thought themselves the aristocracy were generally poverty stricken, they were compelled to ride alongside of others, poor as they, but beneath them in caste. If by chance a Sepoy became as wealthy as a Parsee he could purchase a first class ticket, and ride with him. This enforced association soon served to show that they would not die even though they happen to touch or be touched by a person of a different caste. Thus the railroad leveled prejudices, and broke down fanaticism and thus struck a deadly blow at Indian Brahminism.

It will have the same effect in Central Asia. Those who have been to the tomb of the Prophet will be jostled by others who have very little respect for the memory of Mahomet—and their notions of what constitutes a fitness for Paradise will be rudely disturbed. If under such treatment, fanticism does not die away, it will be the first instance on record. The railroad and the locomotive, to the narrow minds of the uncivilized in Asia and India, represent the power of civilization. They convey their first lesson in moral reform. Material power is something readily understood, and it does not take long, where it is displayed, to inspire inquiry as to the people who can develop such power. A respect for their skill and intelligence is inspired, and from this, it is not difficult to create respect for moral as well as national teachings. We are already familiarized with the idea of daily intelligence from all parts of the world. We wonder if the civilization of Central Asia will, when it comes, excite a passing thought?

POLITICAL.

THE New York Legislature has passed a bill providing for a ship canal between Lake Champlain and Albany, which necessitates the disbursement of a million of dollars this year and next.

A report comes from the West that the farmers intend to cancel their agreement with Judge Trumbull, on the grounds that they could not consistently go before a jury with a salary steal advocate.

THE Boston *News* tells the temperance men of Massachusetts that they may as well prepare for the hardest fight during the next six months the old Commonwealth has ever witnessed on any moral occasion.

S. C. POMEROY, who was very nearly expelled from the United States Senate for attempting to secure his re election to that body by bribery, announces himself as a candidate to fill the vacancy, caused by the resignation of Mr Caldwell. He has, it is said, entered actively into the canvass and is confident of success.

The citizens of Hampshire county, West Virginia, held a meeting recently and listened to a speech from Governor Jacob, after which they adopted a resolution declaring that they intend to sustain him, and moreover, that they do not uphold their democracy, their party, or their self respect to the judgment of any Legislature whatever.

The Mennonists.

The Mennonists are a portion of the Swiss Anabaptists, who took refuge in this country and settled in Lancaster county, Pa. Their most solemn feast is that of Wash Sunday, or Pentacost. On this occasion the Mennonists hold the solemn festival of feet washing and bread-baking. On Whit Monday followed the great secular festival. On these days the members flock to the appointed place from far and near. The bread-taking is the communion of the Christian Churches everywhere, differing only in the mode of administration. In the washing of feet, however, the Mennonists are peculiar and distinct. A late writer describes this last ceremony, at which he happened to be present: "The two principal preachers were seen to disencumber themselves of their coats. Common unpainted tubs, containing water, were brought in by two men. The church members on the men's side arranged themselves in long rows, facing each other. Then the preacher passed along, girded with a towel. As he came to each member alternately he washed his feet a little, wiped them with the linen cloth, shook hands with him, kissed him and passed on. The women at the same time went through the same ceremony by themselves, in another room."

"Talked to Death."

Some enterprising person has got up an advertising cartoon representing a man in a state of collapse lying on a stretcher, which two strong men are bearing away to some imaginary morgue. Attached to the doleful picture is this legend: "This man was talked to death." In Dodge City, on the Atchison and Santa Fe Railroad, a mushroom Western town where law is but slightly observed, one of these interminable talkers was "varning" in a saloon to a number of the rough idlers of the place, strangers to him. The more loquacious the fellow became the more weary his listeners. Finally, not desirous evidently of meeting the fate of the man in the cart-on, the listeners filled the wide-open pockets of the stranger's sackcoat with powder, which, at a propitious moment, they touched off, and the same instant discharging a couple of revolvers around his head. The stranger took the hint at once, stopped talking, and placed distance between himself and Dodge City immediately.

THE exports of produce from New York for the week ending Tuesday were five and a quarter million dollars.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

TWO women were killed by lightning, on Sunday, at Shawnee, Kansas.

THE English news-papers are discussing the necessity of raising their prices.

WM. POWELL killed his brother-in-law, Thos. Ayers, on Sunday morning, near Paola, Kansas.

THE new railroad bridge over the Missouri at St. Joseph will be formally opened on the 30th.

THE decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Stokes will not be rendered for several days.

HEAVY rains have so swollen the lumber rivers of Canada that about five millions feet of lumber have gone adrift.

THE trial of Talntor, the defaulting cashier of the Atlantic National Bank, in New York, is postponed till June.

ALDERMAN HENRY CLAUSEN heads the delegation of the New York German Brewers' Association to the Brewers' Convention to be held in Cleveland next week.

A PHILADELPHIA ship-builder proposes to weld together, instead of riveting, the plates and frames of iron vessels, so that they shall be without seam or joining.

AT a meeting of the Scandinavians, in New York, on Monday evening, an emigration society was formed, for the better protection of the Scandinavian emigrants landing at New York.

ON Saturday night a fire broke out in the hotel at Bedford, Canada, and a large portion of the village was soon a mass of ruins. Among the buildings destroyed are the town hall, three hotels and leading stores.

A SPECIAL from Paris says the new French Government resolved to adopt the free trade policy, and to reduce the military expenditures. The same dispatch says Thiers will resume his literary labors.

THE man with the serpent in his stomach, swallowed when small, and matured in internal recesses into fair proportions, has again appeared in Tennessee. Is it an allegoric representation of *mania a potu*?

A SPECIAL from Jefferson, Texas, states that the lessees of the State Penitentiary have put a large force of convicts to laying track on the Texas and Pacific Railroad, between that place and Marshall, and that trains will be running by the 1st of July.

THE oldest blast furnace now in Maryland is the Catoctin, built in 1774, and rebuilt in 1787. Pig Iron was exported from the State to England in 1717, the mother country not allowing at that date any kind of iron except pig to be made in the colonies.

SPECIALS from Kansas and Iowa represent that immense damage has been done to the crops by the excessive rains of the past week. The streams have overflowed their banks, sweeping away bridges and roads, and in many places landslides have occurred, temporarily suspending railroad travel.

THE London *News* has a dispatch from Berlin, giving the idea that it is the prevalent opinion in the German capital that President MacMahon will prove a counterpart of General Monk, the restorer of the House of Stuart to the English throne, and that his election heralds the legitimist restoration in France.

A NEVADA man writes to a Boston paper that they have eight males to one female in that State, and that if the "superfluous women," the anxious and loneliness ones, of Massachusetts, are possessed of the requisite qualities for good housekeepers, and will go out there, they will never be allowed to return unmarried.

A MAN out West who married a widow has invented a device to cure her of "eternally" praising her former husband. Whenever she begins to so descant on his noble qualities, this ingenious number merely says: "Poor, dear man! How I wish he had not died!" and the lady immediately begins to think of something else to talk about.

COTTON rents at Long Branch vary from $1,000 to $14,000 a season, according to location. Lots are very high, but sales are numerous. General Grant owns two houses, one of which he rents to Mr. Jesse Seligman for $3,000. General O. E. Babcock's new cottage will be finished in July; Jay Gould is building the finest cottage of all, and other moneyed men are erecting some of elegant pattern.

As the ocean has washed away some fifteen feet of the bluff at Long Branch, in the last seven or eight months, it is estimated that in the next ten years it will have destroyed the present site of the hotels. The course of the Atlantic there, like the course of empire, according to Bishop Berkeley, proves to be decidedly westward, and three years ago it was not known that the sea fronts recently purchased at extravagant prices.

AN eminent citizen of Boston once boasted that at the age of sixty he had never slept out of Boston, been in a railroad car, or seen a drunk. A man of four score in Eastern Massachusetts exclaimed that he had never been sick, drunk, or voted for a Democrat, and now comes along a Vermont veteran of eighty-eight winters, who never has had the Doctor but once, never had the headache, and never was a candidate for office.

THE Ann Arbor (Mich.) Lecture Association, on a course of fourteen lectures, has lost nearly $50 This most profitable stars netted the following amounts: John B. Gough, $108; Beecher, $83.70; Professor White, $69 75; E. L. Godkin, $52; William Parsons, $12.75; Mrs. Scott-Siddons, $6.75; Edmund Yates, 25 cents, while the following netted a loss: James T. Fields, 50 cents; Dr Chapin, $1; and George MacDonald, $20. On Mr. Curtis the speculators just cleared themselves.

ANOTHER trapeze performer met his death recently, in an Indiana town, while making a "leap for life," at a giddy height, by missing his aim and falling into the audience. In this case the poor fellow who made his way in the world the little time he was in it by performing feats which nobody would have dared to try except from the excitement of the danger to him, had the sorry satisfaction of falling upon one of the spectators, who was also seriously injured.

A SUBMARINE diver, stationed at Detroit, went down in twenty feet of water to fix a water pipe, recently, and while he was working away, he felt something tap him on the shoulder. Looking up, he beheld a "demonition most unpleasant body," trying to get its leg over his shoulder. He tried to spring away from the thing, and fell over a pile of rocks, and the corpse came too, enfolding him in a close embrace, picking with its calmy fingers at his helmet. This was too much familiarity, and he frantically signaled to be pulled up. The body was not recovered, but the diver said there were gold rings on its fingers and a heavy chain on the vest.

THE Middletown *Transcript* adds its testimony to the other Delaware papers that the fruit crop there is to be a good one this year. It says that, although the peach crop is badly injured in its own immediate section, yet reports from other parts of the Peninsula indicate that, unless injurious frosts should intervene, there will be an abundant crop from Smyrna westward. The trees are everywhere laden with blossoms, and the *Transcript* says the prospect is that the crop this year will be larger than it was last year. Similar reports are made of strawberries, blackberries and other small fruits, whilst the apple crop is not at all injured, and promises to be abundant.

PERSONAL.

MOSES H. GRINNELL is in Paris. He will shortly start for home.

A BUST of Fred. Douglass, by Mundy, is to be placed in the new City Hall in Rochester.

JUDGE CLIFFORD acts as Chief Justice until a successor of Chief Justice Chase is appointed.

ONE of Barnum's boa constrictors, imported last year from Africa at vast expense, died in Boston on Thursday last.

THOMAS B NEWMAN, a miser of Buffalo, died last Wednesday in the utmost squalor, leaving an estate valued at $250,000.

A MRS. WILBER of Greeley, Colorado, has abandoned the needle for the plow, and done the work with plain sewing to the extent of eighteen acres of wheat.

MR. KUHD VON SCHOLOZER, Imperial Minister; Mr. Anton Rubinstein, the Rev. Dr. Chapin, and Mrs. Chapin, sailed from New York, for Bremen, on Saturday, by the steamer Donau.

JOHN H. WILLIS, a grocer of Bridgeport, Connecticut, recently married Rev. Olympia Brown, the Universalist preacher of that city, the petticoated pastor performing the service herself.

THE mother of Lieutenant Harris, upon hearing that he had been wounded in a fight with the Modocs, traveled over three thousand miles to his bedside, and arrived there a few hours before his death.

LIEUT. COL. FRED. GRANT will accompany General Stanley on his Yellowstone Expedition through the Sioux country. No civilians or correspondents will accompany the expedition, and the scientific corps has been reduced to five men.

MRS. KATE GOODHEART, of Reading, rushed forward, the other day, and dragged a child from the railroad track, just in time to save it from certain death under the wheels of an approaching train. Mrs. Kate's other name fits her exactly.

THE ex-Duke of Modena lately visited the Prince of Wales in Vienna, and a friendly meeting of the representatives of the house of Stuart and Guelph ensued. The ex Duke is a descendant of Henrietta, the youngest daughter of Charles I., of England, and, therefore, could assert a claim to the British throne.

MISS KATE LOUISE PARKS, of the "Hights," Brooklyn, married a live French Count, the other day. She is rich, and so handsome that her picture went to the Paris exhibition as one of the types of American beauty; her family is aristocratic, and the head thereof opposed the match. The Count is impecunious, of course.

Miss C. L. RANSOM, of New York, has just finished a portrait of "M jor General Thomas on the Field of Chickamauga." The figure is a little larger than life size. It is drawn in a standing position, the right arm dropped carelessly at the side, with the hand holding the usual army hat. The left hand, holding a field glass, rests upon the pommel of the sword. The General stands upon a rock looking upon the enemy. The landscape shows the limestone formation of the banks of the Chickamauga, the Lookout range and other hills in the background. In the near distance is the General's horse and one or two aids, and on the distant right is the smoke of the contending armies.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the second 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz Christopher Zug.

JOHN H. SAILER, Solicitor.

OPENING.

THURSDAY, May 29, 1873, a fine assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY

FRENCH CHIPS in all styles. FEATHERS and FLOWERS.

MRS. M. CHRISTY,
45 Ninth street.

FOR SALE IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:
50 Tons Western Reserve Cheese.
5 Bushels Choice Dried Peaches.
5 000 Bushels Oats.
For sale by MITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
Office Upstairs, 349 Liberty street.

From Colorado.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BRECKENRIDGE, SUMMIT COUNTY, COLORADO, APRIL 24th, 1873.

In a previous letter I gave you a brief sketch of the country from Denver, Arrapahoe county, to Hamilton, Park county, a distance of ninety miles. We rested a few days, at the town of Hamilton, and more "Pilgrim" came in intending to cross the "Snowy Range" and go down the west ern slope to the gold fields. There were in all twenty-one to go over the distance, about sixteen miles. When the time agreed upon to start came, only ten would risk it. Three of us left Hamilton, the other seven were to follow in two hours. We went on till night came, I judge about four and a half miles, halted, built a fire, to wait for the others. A fierce snow-storm arose, and up to midnight no one came. About 1 A. M. two of the seven arrived, the other five had become "weak in the knees" and went back to Hamilton. We stayed near the fire, in a fearful storm, until nearly morning, and started up the mountain against a gale of wind, with fine snow, that cut our faces like the points of a thousand needles. The labor was becoming more and more severe every moment, and the storm had increased to a hurricane. The difficulty of breathing increased every step, as we were at an altitude of about eleven thousand feet, and we could only take a few steps, then turn our backs to the storm, pant a few breaths, then press on again. Some thought best to rest a short time! I would not listen to a proposition, and told them that to rest would be to sleep, and to sleep would be *death*. I encouraged the two most exhausted men and kept near them. The thermometer must have been below zero. The icicles on our beards were from two to six inches long. My toes were frozen. One of the big Norwegian's hands was badly frosted, he was becoming very weak, as was also the reverend gentleman with us. We had been some four hours in getting about three miles, and were now on the top of the mountain pass. Although so nearly exhausted that despair was clearly pictured in every countenance, I did not fail to notice and admire the wild desolation on every side.

We began to descend, and I think the mountain is more steep on the western slope than on the eastern slope. The snow was from three to fifteen feet deep, the storm had passed, but the cold was intense, and the snow began to give way beneath our feet; often and often we went through to our arm-pits, when we would catch on the crust.

The labor had become fearful, and I told the boys to press on every man for himself and reach the town of Breckenridge (then about six miles distant), if possible, and the first one who arrived there, if we did not all perish, to send help. We then wallowed on through the snow as best we could, the weaker ones behind. After going about two miles, I discovered a deserted cabin (the only one on the road). I went in and found a few pieces of boards and some wood. I made a rousing fire. The others came in, one at a time, until all were assembled, then for the first time I let all know that I had a small flask of whisky, and gave them a drink. In less than five minutes all were sound asleep but myself. I dare not sleep. In an hour I aroused them, and directed that they push on. We left the cabin with regret. In less than half a mile I had left all the others out of sight, and came to snow in the woods that was fully four feet on a level, and went through it to the bottom at every step!

About a mile further on I saw a bare spot by a rock, went to it, built a fire; here I discovered that I was *badly* frozen. One by one three more of the party came up and all were assembled but the minister. We waited about fifteen minutes. I shouted at intervals to see if he would answer; no sound came. Then I directed the boys to gather a lot of dry limbs, to keep up a fire, as we should probably have another night on the mountains. It was a serious situation. We had been twenty-four hours now without food, and one of the party missing. I had just started on the back track to find him, when I heard a shout. Three "good Samaritans" had come out from Breckenridge on snow shoes to meet any "Pilgrims" that might be "in a bad way." They found our missing comrade, and we were saved. They had brought food and drink—we ate. They soon brought snow shoes; they took our packs; we got on the aforesaid snow shoes, and as it was down hill, we soon arrived at the town, meeting a kind welcome, hot coffee, a hot fire, and a good bed, after having "suffered in the flesh" for twenty-five hours. Yours truly, MORE ANON.

The Lungs--Consumption.

The importance of early treatment in lung diseases by some who has given the matter a special and separate attention daily, becomes more and more apparent. The cures made by Dr. Keyser, of this city, in some of the most hopeless cases of consumption, entitles him to the most distinguished consideration in that important branch of the healing art, the Doctor's recent improvements, not only in the remedies used, but in the increased facilities which he has brought into requisition, are such as afford hope for a cure, after all other ordinary means had been apparently exhausted. His Lung Cure, in the language of an editor of this city is invaluable, and while it is curing, at the same time supports nature and renews life.

The Doctor's office is at 107 Liberty street, adjoining his Medicine Store, or at his residence, 180 Penn street. A treatise on Consumption sent free by mail whenever ordered.

TROSE HANDSOME
New Styles of Puff Box's and Puffs, Hair Brushes, Cologne, Perfumes and Pomade of every description, just received this day.
Fairies Cosmetine, in quarts, pints and half-pints—the greatest of all.
Also, a large assortment of Toilet Soaps, Lowe's English Brown Windsor, Elder Flower, Honey and Glycerine, Hall's Oil Palm Soap, Cocoaine's in packages of three cakes each. Also, a large assortment of Perfumes of every description on the nearest styles.
Any of the above articles will do well by calling at
JAS. E. URNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.
Persons out of town can order goods by mail and will find it the most convenient assortment in the city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
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MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

JAS. LITTELL. WM. H. MECHLING.

OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

Littell & Mechling,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

OLD RYE WHISKY,
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,
237 Liberty
AND
244 Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH PA.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
500 " Springfield oak sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brands.
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stock wholesale and retail.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

Plain Black Hernanis, very low.
Black Striped Hernanis, fine goods.
Colored Striped Hernanis, in all colors.
New Japanese Poplins.
Plain Japanese Poplins.
Figured Japanese Poplins.

Black Alpacas!
Black Alpacas!

NEW BLACK SILKS
A specialty—extra good value.

Ladies' and Misses' New Alpaca Suits
Handsomely made and trimmed in latest Fashionable Styles.

Ladies' and Misses' New Linen Suits,
A large variety at low prices.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING THIS WEEK
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa

INSURANCE.

SOUTH SIDE
Fire Ins. Co.
2633 CARSON ST.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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This is a home company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates, and losses promptly settled and paid.

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Western Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Incorporated April, 1848.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

MAY, 1873.

SEASON STOCK.

CARPETS,
Choice Styles,
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES LOW
Boyard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

NEW GOODS.

A FULL LINE OF LINEN SUITS.
All the new styles in
Parasols, Dress Goods,
In great variety.
LACE CURTAINS and MARSAILLES QUILTS, just received.
H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.

"BELMONT."

Having enlarged and greatly improved this favorite resort, few places present superior attractions to those seeking the pleasures an comforts of a home on the mountains. The house will be

Opened on the First of June.

T. W. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.
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DRY GOODS.
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165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
LATEST NOVELTIES.

New Ribbons, New Flowers.
Ladies' and Misses' Hats and Bonnets.
Straw and Jet Ornaments.
Neck Ruching in great variety.
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Collars and Cuffs, Plain, Colored and Mourning.
Embroidered Sets, very low.
Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, good barzains.
White and Colored Linen Aprons.
Stamped Goods, &c.
Llama Lace Points, Rich Patterns, New Goods.
Llama Lace Jackets, a complete line at Low Prices.

FANS! FANS! FANS!
Of every description, at all prices, at
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STOVES, RANGES, &c

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

FOR SALE,

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7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

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Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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Bankers and Brokers,

58 FOURTH AVENUE,

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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

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Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Transfer Agents for the National Life, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

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DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds.

At Par and Interest,

Free from Taxation

ALSO NO. 1

Municipal and School Bonds,

Bearing Ten (10) per cent. Interest, Payable semi-annually.

We have examined these Bonds carefully, and can recommend them as a safe and paying investment. Parties wishing to invest are advised to purchase these at once, as a protection against loss. Thrift and Profit, and for greater convenience in collecting the interest. Those who wish to reinvest Coupons and Dividends, and those who wish to increase their incomes from moneys already invested in other less profitable securities, will do well to examine the merits of the above publication.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 27, 1873.

Our money market continues quite easy, with a better feeling generally prevailing. The demand was principally confined to manufacturing and business interests, very little being for speculative purposes. The rates of interest were from 6 to 12 per cent. on first-class paper, regular customers obtaining accommodation at the former figure, while trans ent dealers had to pay more. Real estate operations continue limited, although indications point towards more activity in the near future. Trade throughout the city is moderately brisk; however, there is room for improvement in this respect.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales at the Second street:

Peoples National Bank	118 00
Bank of Pittsburgh	70 00
Nat. National Bank	71 00
Exchange	70 50
Tenth Ward Bank	50 00

George B. Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 58 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of Bonds and Stocks from the latest advices by telegrah.

	Monday.	Tuesday
6 ld	118¾	118¾
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons.	122¾	123
5-20—1867	116¾	116¾
" 1865	116¾	116¾
" 1865 new.	118¼	118¼
" 1867 new.	119	118¾
" 1868	121	121¾
" 1868—coupons.	120¾	121¾
10-40s.	112¾	112¾
7-30s—coupons.	104¼	104¼
Currency 6's.	116¾	116¾
New 5 per cents	115	116
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	160¾	160
Erie.	63¾	63¾
R. R. & P.	2¾	2¾
C. C. & I. C.	30¾	29¾
St. Paul	54¾	54¾
Do. preferred	73	72¾
Michigan Southern.	90¾	90¾
Do. Central	103¾	103
Canton.		99¾
Rock Island.	108¾	107¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾
Western Union Telegraph	85¾	86¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	41¾	40¾
Toledo & Wabash	30¾	29¾
Toledo & Wabash	58¾	57¾
Adams Express.	92¾	92¾
Fort Wayne.	93¾	93¾
American Express	68	68¾
U. S. Express	70¾	70¾
Illinois Central	130¾	130¾
I. C.	114	114
Hannibal & St. Joseph	35	35
Panama	110¾	110
Chicago & Alton	109¾	109¾
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	80	80
Quicksilver.		

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	54¾	55¾
Reading	58¾	58¾
United Cos. of N. J.	120	120
Old Creek	31¾	31¾
Lehigh Valley	63¾	64
Philadelphia & Erie	25¾	25¾
Pennsylvania Allotments	54¾	54¾
Pittsburgh 8s	74¾	74
Allegheny Valley 7-30	94	94¾
Central Transportation	48	48

In Philadelphia, easy as the market has been during the past week or ten days, we should not be surprised if, especially in prime discounts, suffer further decline; however, we notice no change, either in business or comparative loans. The leading items in the weekly bank report shows a manifest improvement, including a large increase amounting to $1,601,000 in deposits, $819,653 in reserves and a slight increase in specie. Loans also have been expanded to $28,875,973. The clearings have been quite large, showing an increase of $1,277,619, and balances an increase of $490,854. Stocks were at a steadily active, and prices slightly advanced. Sales of State sixes, third series, at 103¾; city sixes, new, at 103¾, an advance of ¾. Reading sold at 58¾@58¾, the latter on time; Pennsylvania at 55¾@55¾, the latter buyers option, and Lehigh Valley at 64@64¾.

Money in Chicago remains in good supply to meet the wants of all entitled to favors, and for the right kind of grain and mercantile paper the rate of interest is steady and unchanged at 10 per cent. per annum. Outside paper is still forced on the streets at 12@14 per cent. per month. Trade of the city and country collections are improving, and the lines of deposits are getting larger. The failure of lumber dealers noted in these columns on Saturday, to the extent of $9,000,000, caused considerable comment in lumber circles here, but as the sufferers, with the exception of R. A. Loveland & Co., of that city, are Eastern men, the failure will not affect the standing of dealers there, and it is the general impression that Messrs. Loveland & Co. will carry on their business without interruption.

The Cincinnati money market is quiet, with a good demand for discounts, and the banks are well supplied with currency. Regular deposits, with the exception of R. A. Loveland & Co., of that city, are Eastern men, the failure will not affect the standing of dealers there, and it is the general impression that Messrs. Loveland & Co. will carry on their business without interruption.

The Cincinnati money market is quiet, with a good demand for discounts, and the banks are well supplied with currency. Regular deposits, with the exception of R. A. Loveland & Co., of that city, are credited at 8@10 per cent. There is an abundant supply of private capital on the street, and good business paper is credited at 14@20 per cent, in the open market. Not strictly prime, but good names, sell at a shade higher rate. In the outside brokers' market the rate varies from 10 to 15 per cent.

The St. Louis money market ruled easy and accommodating throughout the week, with money in good supply, and is still somewhat in excess of the demand. Rates of interest were unchanged, ranging from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum, according to the security offered, with call loans at 6@8 per cent. Collections are reported easy in all directions, and the receipts of currency from the country show a light increase.

In Baltimore the market is easy. Call loans are plentifully offered at 6 per cent., and commercial paper is eagerly sought for, but prime names are very scarce and rarely offer on the street. Rates at the banks are quotable as follows: Best endorsed 6%, best refinery 7%, second 8@9%; bank green, 7@7½, second @10; Boot and Shoe @10, Clothing, 10@15. Mixed paper sells at from 7 to 12 per cent. Of Railroad bonds there were sales as follows: 4,000 Pitts. & Conn. at 85¾; 1,000 Western Maryland at 86; 5,000 W. & Marietta & Cin. 2d at 59, a decline of ½; 5,000 Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. 1st Man. at 81¾, and 1,000 Northern Central at 93¾. Central Ohio 1st were offered at 89½; 6% Nat. Bonds sold in Penn. at 98 at 98¾, and Virginia & Tenn 8s at 82¾. Chesapeake & Ohio Canal 6s were quoted 107 bid, 107 asked.

NEW YORK, May 27, 1873.

The recent dullness in stocks and bonds continued to-day by activity in some departments, there being an increased demand for money at sharper rates and an irregular downward movement in Union Pacific shares and bonds of the Land Grant and Sinking Fund Companies of the Company, while the decline in Pacific was caused by unfav rable statements relative to its affairs, including statements that the Howe mortgage is about to be foreclosed and the Company actually is indebted to its President. In the Government list the tendency to prevalent a to the probable result of the election of Democratic Governors in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, the former the to issuing notes we e stated as a compromise. Sales at the Stock Board were 1,000 Union Pacific 1st, 88; 3,000 Land Grant, 88; 2,000 Sinking Fund, 88; 1,000 Pacific 2d, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 3d, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 4th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 5th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 6th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 7th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 8th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 9th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 10th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 11th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 12th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 13th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 14th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 15th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 16th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 17th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 18th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 19th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 20th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 21st, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 22d, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 23d, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 24th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 25th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 26th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 27th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 28th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 29th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 30th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 31st, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 32d, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 33d, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 34th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 35th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 36th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 37th, 82¾; 1,000 Pacific 38th, 82¾; 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HOME NEWS.

Amusements This Evening.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—"Mazeppa." Miss Kate Fisher and her trained horse "Wonder."

LIBERTY HALL.—Simmons & Slocum's Minstrels. A first class entertainment.

Insurance Promptitude.

By reference to our local columns it will be seen that on the third day after the destruction by fire of the property of John Bombach, of Allegheny City, the insurance amounting to $3,500 was paid without an if or an and by the Penna. Insurance Co. of No. 167½ Wood Street. You buy no lawsuit, when you insure in the Penna. Insurance Co. Such a company merits success, and we are pleased to learn from the last dividend that the Penna is reaping the rich reward of their promptness and liberality.

The City Sued.

Yesterday afternoon suit was entered in the District Court against the city, to recover $500 damages for the loss of a horse owned by Messrs. Gibson & Nelson. The plaintiffs state that the animal stepped into a rut on Sixth street, in November, 1872, and had its leg broken. The suit says they allege, would not have happened had the city authorities exercised due diligence in keeping the street in repair. The horse was valued at $250, and they claim $250 in the damages resulting to them through loss of business. A summons was issued.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

Iuman line steamer City of London at New York.

Iuman line steamer City of Limerick at New York.

Union line steamer Minnesota at New York.

Anchor line steamer Adriatic at Moville

Cunard line steamer Batavia at Queenstown.

Iuman line steamer City of Brooklyn at Queenstown.

A Bastard's Crime.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Elizabeth Conrady, a respectable German lady, residing on First street, Allegheny, called at the Allegheny Mayor's office and made information against Frank Bratz, a young man about twenty years of age, for practices of a revolting nature. The lady's story was, that the defendant resided with his parents in the same house with her self and family, and that he threats he succeeded about a day ago in overcoming her two daughters, one aged ten and the other fifteen years. The children, after the accomplishment of his foul purpose were prevailed upon by the fiend to keep their mother until the fact was made known by the development of disease in the younger child.

The parents of accused before Mayor Callow and made the information as stated, upon which the accused was arrested and committed to jail for trial.

Cutting the Park Grass.

The Allegheny Park Commission held a meeting last night, and spent an hour or so in anathematizing the brawny sons of toil who have been engaged during the past week in cutting, or rather killing, the grass in the Park. It seems that last year the contract was let to a gentleman who understood the business, used lawn mowers, and charged $300 per each cutting. This year contracts were let without the mowers, and the contract was secured by a new hand for $164 each cutting; the new contractor, discarded the new fangled machines and employed a number of scythe for his work, by which he succeeded in cutting the grass in beautiful hills and hollows, some places cutting it so low that the sun has finished the tender spears remaining, and the Park is besprinkled with patches of earth where grass should be. The Commissioners, after their ebullition of wrath at a review of these facts, decided to notify the contractor to use lawn mowers or give up the contract.

"Three Years in the Federal Cavalry."

A most entertaining book for old soldiers and for all who are fond of exciting adventures, graphically portrayed, is a new volume from the pen of Capt. Willard Glazier. The book is a history of life in the cavalry connected with the army of the Potomac, and many interesting facts not heretofore made known, which makes it valuable as an historical work, while it has the added attraction of descriptions of exciting scenes, of battle, the camp, of the fight and the victory, of the march and around the bivouac fire. The greater part of it is written in diary style, and comes therefore fresher to the mind of the reader, while the clear statement of every fact, and the enthusiasm with which the author writes, adds to the charm. The book is handsomely gotten up, and contains portraits of the leaders of our cavalry service, together with other illustrations that add to its merit.

It is sold only on subscription, and the lady agent is now in the city calling upon those who are interested in literature. She has met with success thus far, and we advise all who are solicited to subscribe, as the book is thoroughly examine the work,—and add it to the library at home.

Lecture on Bismarck.

Dr. Rogers, who is to lecture on Bismarck in the basement of St. Paul's Cathedral, on next Sunday evening, is a man of more than ordinary eloquence and power. In most places where he has lectured he has given great satisfaction, and has elicited from the people words of praise from his listeners. Dr. Rogers speaks from the heart and with a vehemence and vigor of elocution rarely, if ever, surpassed.

The subject of the lecture for Sunday evening—Bismarck—is one which will be likely to attract a large audience, especially when the character of the lecturer is taken into account.

We copy from several papers the following notices:

"Dr. Rogers lectured in the Opera House last night to a densely crowded audience. His oration (for such it was) on Bismarck was eloquent throughout, and such applause has seldom been accorded to any lecturer in that house."—*Scranton Times*, May 14.

"Fine oratorical effort."—*Buffalo Courier*.

"Spoke with great force and eloquence."—*Rochester Union*, May 5.

"Frequently interrupted by loud and prolonged applause."—*N Y Herald*.

AN ALLEGED MURDER.

A Woman Accused of Having Taken a Man's Life at Dunbar, Fayette County

It is reported that another murder has been committed in Fayette county. Last Thursday, it is alleged that Patrick Heeley, a laborer at the coke works of Watt & Byers, near Dunbar, was waylaid by a woman and beaten over the head with a stone shot made of a ragged stocking filled with sand, and that he died on Monday morning at Connellsville, where he had been taken to. The cause of the murder is said to have been an old feud existing between Heeley's wife and the woman who was revived the night previous to the affray in a drunken bout at the woman's house. Heeley's skull it is claimed was cracked in three places.

Last night our reporter interviewed a number of men residing at Connellsville and other places in the vicinity of Dunbar, and who came to the city yesterday, but they all expressed ignorance of any murder having been committed in that section, which leads us to think that the reports in circulation concerning the affair are somewhat magnified, and that there is a little exaggeration in the matter.

CORONER'S INQUESTS YESTERDAY.

Drowning Cases—Embankment Accident—Infanticide—Killed by the Cars.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of John Smith, who was drowned at the foot of Madison avenue, Allegheny, the day previous. A verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered.

A brother of Jos. Phillips, who was drowned in Chartiers creek, on Sunday, visited the Coroner yesterday, and asked that the inquest be re-opened, as he believed he was foully dealt with. The inquest will be re-opened this morning at the office of Mr. Fleming.

The Coroner held an inquest on William Bedford yesterday, who was killed the day previous at Buckenstein's brick yard, in Allegheny. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of Albert King, aged seven years, who was drowned off a raft in the Monongahela river. A verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered. The parents of the deceased are Edward ailey, Twenty-seventh ward, South Side.

The jury in the case of Henry Fitzhubert, killed at the Union Depot, last Saturday night, rendered a verdict of accidental death, and recommended that a watchman be placed at the tunnel and Union Depot.

A verdict of death from causes unknown was rendered in the case of the female infant found drowned, last Saturday, on the bank of the Allegheny, near the Suspension bridge.

DOMESTIC DISCORDS.

The Divorce Business in Court Yesterday

The unhappiness of two families was brought to the attention of the Court yesterday by petitions in divorce presented. The first was an appeal from Mrs. Christina Lies, of Allegheny, for a severance of the matrimonial bonds which bound her to Jacob Lies. This is an old case revived. It will be remembered that Lies has attracted more than ordinary attention by his mysterious disappearance on two occasions. His wife, becoming tired of the monotony of this amusement applied for a divorce on the ground of his desertion and improper treatment, but failed to make the case out to the satisfaction of the Court, and the petition was refused. Afterward she obtained additional evidence, and the case was re-opened. Several female witnesses testified that Mr. Lies, who appears to have been of a confiding nature, at different times took them of his intention to desert Mrs. Lies. It was further related of him that he made three unsuccessful attempts with different women, to induce them to elope with him, but failed until his Meliosite romances of wealth and pleasure beyond the seas, strengthened by valuable gifts of money, jewelry, a watch, dresses, &c., gained him a victim in the person of a young girl—at least the two disappeared about the same time, and the girl had previously acknowledged to one of the witnesses her purpose of eloping.

The Court after hearing this additional testimony granted the decree of divorce asked for.

The Court also heard the testimony in the case of Mary Jane Reymer—nee Price, against George Reymer. These parties residents of Allegheny were married in 1866 and lived together a year, when Reymer went to St. Louis, and stayed away until about three months ago, without indulging in a thought as to his wife's support, and upon his return to the city, not returning to the deserted fireside. Several witnesses were examined, but the Court refused to grant the petitioner's prayer on the ground that a case of "wilful desertion" had not been clearly established.

Letters Held for Postage.—Mrs. S. Dean Lanan, Johnstown, Pa., 3c; Thomas Sharp, Reading, Pa., 3c.

THE FIFTH U. P. CHURCH.

A Meeting of the Congregation Last Evening—The Matter of the Church's Difficulties Revived—A Lively Discussion—The Church Reckoned in Finances—Withdrawing Members—A Considerable Division of Opinion.

Last evening the congregation of the Fifth U. P. Church (Rev. Dr. S. B. Reed's) held a meeting to devise means to meet the financial exigencies of the present time. Mr. James Little occupied the chair. The President briefly stated that considerable feeling had been manifested in the church for some time past, and this meeting was called for the purpose of taking some action in regard to the financial difficulties now existing.

Mr. Dunseath also spoke and briefly stated the object of the meeting.

Mr. Norris wanted to know why so many members had left without paying up, and had been granted certificates, and what was their reason for leaving again.

Mr. Little wanted to know why the members left without paying pew rent or why they should refuse.

Mr. McGowan responded to some of the collectors, Mr. McLane, when the parties were that refused to pay their pew rent.

The collector made no reply, but Mr. James Shannon proceeded in his report. He stated that last year the collections up to September 1st amounted to $2,494 91, and would amount in total to $2 805. Their running expenses were: pastor, $1 600; janitor, $150; collector, $154; interest, $480; coal $500; gas, $80, and sundries, $30. They were short on the first of December $493, and they owe $100 on a note, now due, with no money in the treasury wherewith to pay it. Besides this, there was another note due of $260 on the 1st of June, and he could not see where the money was coming from.

The following is a statement of the debt of the Church on June 1st, 1872: Total $6 025, which is distributed as follows: Allegheny Presbytery $1,500, on which an interest is paid of six per cent.; Spear Estate $1,000 at seven per cent.; D. McCune $2 000 at ten per cent.; Mrs. Brown $600 at seven per cent.; Wm. Todd $200 at seven per cent.; Mrs. Kerns, $175 at seven per cent.; the Wright heirs $75 at seven per cent.

Mr. McGowan wanted to know why such high interest was paid. The Treasurer stated because they could not do better. He also stated that $600 must be paid on judgment notes by the 1st of June, and wanted to see way devised by which this money could be raised.

Some disulory discussion was had on the financial subject, but nothing definite was done. Considerable personal feeling was shown between members of the congregation, some of which no doubt will be passed away, while others strenuously opposed him, finally, as a sort of mediator.

Mr. Mortgomery moved that the committee, appointed in the Presbytery at the last meeting furnish their report. After some discussion this was carried, and Mr. McGowan of that committee made an explanation.

Mr. Montgomery spoke strongly against the trustees and committee and their action in regard to the resolution of the last meeting of the church, asking to be allowed to honorably withdraw from contributing towards the Foreign Mission Fund.

Mr. McGowan said he had supported the trustees and the measure and would stand by them now.

Mr. Shannon said that Mr. McGowan had not a word to say in the Presbytery in the defence of the Fifth U P. Church in regard to the mission work. He did not know how he voted, but supposed in favor of censuring the Church. When Mr. Reed passed cards the following Sunday after the resolution was passed, for contributions towards the Foreign Mission Fund, and praised the congregation for their liberality, he Mr. McGowan, had not a word to say, except that the Trustees had the debt where they wanted, down to $5,000. He still blamed the delegates for not speaking before the Presbytery, and would hold them responsible for their action.

Mr. Little, the President, thought there was no reason for dissatisfaction, and that members felt entirely too delicate, apparently, upon points of honor.

Mr. Montgomery again spoke and said that his morals had about wound out, and he couldn't see wither they were dri ting.

Mr. Shannon then moved that the whole matter in regard to finances and withdrawing members be referred to a committee, who shall be authorized to report at an adjourned meeting.

Mr. J. Spratt was led to know why the matter in regard to withdrawing members should be referred to a committee every member knew why they left, and the motion was entirely unnecessary.

Considerable discussion was evoked on the motion, and it was finally moved by Mr. McGowan that the whole matter be laid on the table.

Mr. Montgomery here again arose to his feet and said he wanted peace and quietness and harmony among the Trustees.

Mr. Shannon said they needed money, and must find some way previous to the 1st of June to meet their obligations. He hoped a committee of seven would be appointed to investigate why the revenue of the church had diminished and why members left. He wanted nothing but clear, hard facts. He wanted the committee to be appointed, and would be willing himself to resign his position if it would benefit the church.

Mr. Sloan then moved to adjourn. It was seconded, but was not entertained.

Mr. Wm. Irwin spoke, and said the reason was clear why the members of the church had left. It was because Mr. Reed was retained as Pastor against their will. They could not reunite the members of the church, because they had left and would not come back. The committee was entirely unnecessary, as nothing would induce the members to return. It was a private matter, and he thought they were wasting time in this discussion.

Messrs. McGowan and Shannon had quite a lively argument in regard to withdrawing members, but they elicited no views by which the dis-affection could be healed.

Mr. Harris said he hoped clear of both sides, and believed that was the best way.

Mr. Morris said the fact is we want Mr. Reed out. At this stage of the proceedings some one moved to adjourn, and a general run was made for the door. The ayes were called, but many were in no condition to answer.

Mr. Montgomery said this action on the part of the congregation was shameful. He wanted to adjourn, as was their custom, with prayer. This was not helping the cause of Christ. (A lady, "It is a disgrace.") The congregation was again sealed after about one-third had left.

The motion of Mr. Shannon was then put and lost.

Mr. Shannon then wanted to know why certificates were not granted to certain members.

Mr. Dunseath, I asked for a certificate and was refused.

Mr. McGowan, I could not give a certificate without the consent of Messrs. Spratt & Orr. They consented but you never called for your certificate.

The discussion was prolonged a short time but the certificate business was finally settled to the satisfaction of the congregation.

Mr. McGowan was sorry for members leaving, and hoped sincerely that the matter would be amicably settled by the church.

Mr. SHANNON. Before we adjurn I wish to see some provision made towards meeting this $6000.

Mr. McGOWAN thought that the whole matter could be settled by the members paying up the arrears for pew rent, for all were members till cards of withdrawal were granted.

Mr. SHANNON said they had a good collector, but he did not think he could collect $50 by next Sunday from delinquent members, and notice would have to be given next Sunday. If money was wanted to pew holders that their quarterly rent was due.

Mr. McGowan thought the whole question of their financial difficulties could be fixed by the congregation on next Sabbath, and he hoped the matter would get right there, and the meeting adjourn. His motion was carried and if the meeting was not the most harmonious, it at least concluded to the satisfaction of nearly all concerned.

LOCAL POLITICS.

"Is Youth a Crime"

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I have not been accustomed to deal much in politics, but since I've been paying attention to the present local canvass, I am tempted to ask "Is youth a crime?" I see that some of the advocates and friends of the candidates for Prothonotary, endeavor to make a point against Mr. B. F. Kennedy, by stating that he is young and that by consequence his elder opponent should not be disgraced by him. I rather think this is a species of argument that will hardly answer. What we want, as I take it, is a competent man in the office of Prothonotary whether he be old or young—the question of age has nothing to do with the matter.

If it had, Mr. Kennedy's record would make a strong argument in his favor. He is young, but he wasn't too young to put his life in peril when the country needed men. He is young, but he wasn't too young to make one of the best clerks that was ever in the Prothonotary's office. He is young, but he wasn't thought too young to receive expressions of confidence from his neighbors when they in the past elected him to local offices. If, however, youth be a crime, then Mr. Kennedy ought to drop out of the ranks. Hardly think, however, such an argument will "go down" among the young men of the county.

As I said, however, I don't think we want to look at age. A man may be as old as Methusaleh and yet not be fitted for the office. We want a competent man, and since Mr. Kennedy has been tried in the position, and has practically proven that he is competent, and has won other strong recommendations over candidates in his favor, I don't see how the Republican party can afford to go back on him. W.

County Commissioner—Card from Mr. Scott.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Some of my friends ensure me for not having canvassed the county in order to secure my nomination at the approaching Convention. This you will see by a reference to the law that governs the office, it was, and is out of my power to do, for at the end of each month I am required to make oath before the County Controller that I have been in the office every day during the month. How, then, could I take the time which, by my oath of office and also by my bond, I am bound to devote to the public business, in travelling over this great county having a hundred and thirty precincts, to promote my individual and self-ish interests? I am sure no right-minded man would ask me to seek office at such a sacrifice of honesty and truth. I am aware that it has been the custom to canvass and to use any and every means to secure success—I am sure there is a better way, but when the people will adopt it is not so easily told. I trust my friends will excuse the non-attendance my supp rt, because of my inability to see them personally, and I promise, if re-elected, for the future as in the past to do my whole duty. Respectfully, JOHN A. SCOTT.

MAY, 24, 1873.

Dodds & Caskey,
Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street.

To the Hungry.
Are you casting about as to where you can get a good square meal? If so, we are happy to inform you that the place for such a meal is No. 60 Market street. Cameron's Dining Saloon is cool and airy. Courtesy and promptness are the leading qualities of his waiters, while the quality and variety of the edibles served up are sufficient to satisfy the taste and appetite of Epicurus himself.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Yesterday's Session—Presentation and Adoption of Important Reports—The Theological Seminary—Board of Foreign Missions—Adjournment sine die.

The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church met yesterday morning at the usual place, Rev. M. Gaily in the chair. After the opening devotions the report of H. McCollom, Treasurer of the Board of Domestic Missions was accepted and referred to the Auditing Committee. It showed that there had been collected during the year the sum of $1,337.62. Paid out during the year $1,137.84. Balance on hand $199 93. The Committee on the Records had the books of the Northern Presbytery reported them correctly kept.

The report of the committee on Discipline, after being amended was approved, and Rev. Neely Woodside and Rev. S. M. Ramsey were appointed a commission to go to Nova Scotia and hold an investig tion in the case of Rev. Robinson, who was recently suspended from the Church and who has applied to be reinstated in the ministry.

The report of the committee on the records of the Chicago Presbytery was approved. It is as follows:

The facts of the case as presented in the "marked minutes" signed to J. Moffit, stated clerk, are in brief, as follows: The members of the Western Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, who separated from their brethren and entered the U. P. Church after the decision of organic union by General Synod, carried with them the minutes of the Presbytery. A request was made for the return of these document by a committee appointed by General Synod, and the Synod of Illinois declined to issue the order requiring the delivery of all papers signed by the Synod for this, the last of which is "that the minutes referred to are not in the possession of any person under the jurisdiction of this court." This reason might seem sufficient, for of course the vote of the Synod could not act beyond their jurisdiction. But in reply to the memorialist, the Synod also say "that we do not acknowledge the soundness of the position assumed by these brethren in denying the right of a Presbytery to change their Ecclesiastical relations without the consent of their Synod. The right of private judgment must be conceded to Presbyteries as well as individuals." To this it is respectfully replied that the right of private judgment is not denied to Presbyteries by this General Synod, but this, like all rights in a state of society should be exercised according to the due order. If a private member of a congregation determines to change his ecclesiastical relations he should ask the session of the Church from which he is departing for such documents as will indicate the facts of the case and his own standing when leaving. * * * In regard to the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church possessing original as well as appellate jurisdiction, it is required by her order that a Presbytery departing should at least intimate their reasons. Heretofore there has been no opportunity for exemplifying this order, for no Presbytery has ever left her jurisdiction to join or attach another denomination and been admitted in reference to the case before us that the Western Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church did change their ecclesiastical relations." In true a part of the ministers of the Presbytery did depart at the period referred to, but the Presbyterial organization remained, and a large majority of the congregation with the church property in their hands continued, and do so to this day, in adherence to General Synod. It, too, we are richly informed, this brethren seceding were not received in o the U. P Church in their organic capacity, but were directed to take their stand in the Presbyterian body in which they were contiguous. * * * The brethren departing gave no intimation of it, asked no certificates, filed no declination, issued no circulars, and still claimed that they have never visited them with any expression of disapprobation. * * * The Western Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church still stands on its own basis. That their action in book is irregularly kept from her we believe, but as our respected brethren of the Synod of Illinois inform us they have no control over the case, we have no complaint to make of them, and will seek elsewhere the return of the property desired.

The report cordially reciprocates the good feeling expressed by the Synod of Illinois, and recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Western Presbytery be directed to communicate with the parties who may be in possession of the Presbyterial minutes, and respectfully request them to put them in the hands of Presbytery's clerk.

Resolved, That a copy of the above report be transmitted to the Synod of Illinois by the stated clerk.

The Committee of Conference with the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church was continued. The morning session was then concluded with prayer by Rev. John Alford. At the commencement of the afternoon session, Rev. John Alford offered a resolution, which was adopted, expressing sympathy with Mrs. Wallace in view of the accident that had befallen her. The Committee on the Narrative on the Records of the Pittsburgh Presbytery was approved.

The following is the report of the Trustees of the Theological Seminary: Amount of endowment fund $30,538 75. Income during the past year $2 032, and the disbursements $1,829.56. It was resolved to establish a separate "Building Fund" the object of which is the erection of suitable buildings for seminary purposes. The report closes as follows: "We consider this a fitting opportunity to renew our own church attachments and to assure Synod that every effort to make the seminary what it should be will be aided by us as Trustees of the seminary."

The Board of Foreign Missions reported that no change has been made in the aspect of the Foreign Mission field in regard to withdrawing members, but they elicited no views by which the dis-affection could be healed.

Mr. Morris said the fact is we want Mr. Reed out. At this stage of the proceedings some one moved to adjourn, and a general run was made for the door. The ayes were called, but many were in no condition to answer.

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THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

The following rule in bankruptcy practice was made: Rule 88 Before any petition for the sale of any real or personal estate shall presented to the Court or Judge, the petitioner shall procure the certificate of one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of the Court, to be endorsed thereon, certifying that he has examined the same and that it is correct in form and sufficient in substance to authorize an order of sale; and that due notice of the time and place of the hearing and inquiry has been given to all the lien creditors of the bankrupt.

W. H. Denton, of Tidiout, was declared a bankrupt on petition of Heyde, Ayers & Co., of New York city creditors, and the matter referred to Register, of Franklin.

Daniel Allen, of New York City, creditor, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of the Brady's Bend Iron Company, of Armstrong county. The usual order was made.

The assignee's return of the sale of certain real estate of McMullin & Stewart, of Venango county, bankrupts, was confirmed, and the assignee directed to make the proper conveyance. And on petition of the assignee, an order was made for the sale of certain other real estate.

Joseph E. Hars, of Cambria county, bankrupt, having complied with all the requirements of the act, was discharged from bankruptcy.

In the bankruptcy matter of James Lee and Charles A. Wood, the report of the first meeting of the creditors, with appointment of trustees and committee under section 43, presented to the Court, and an order was made directing the assignee to convey, transfer and deliver all their property and estate to John J. Speer-man, Robert J. Anderson and Henry W. Oliver, Jr., trustees chosen by the creditors.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE M'KENNAN.

The case of Elizabeth McCullough vs. the borough of McKeesport, an action on coupons issued to the Railroad Company in lieu of stock of said company, was taken up and is still on trial.

DISTRICT COURT—NO. 1.

[Before Judge Hampton.]

In the case of Sam'l Palmer vs H. K. Fowhl, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $313 13.

The next case taken up was that of Robert Steadman vs. Howard Morton. This was an action to recover a balance alleged to be due from profits of business. Steadman was a partner with Morton in the sale of the Domestic Sewing Machine, and was to receive the sum of $100 per month and one-sixth of the profits. The partnership began in February and ended in July. The plaintiff alleges that the profits amounted to $6,000, and therefore he is entitled to $1,000. He further averred that Mr. Morton had offered to settle with him for the sum of $800, agreeing to give him $500 in cash, and to pay certain debts amounting to about $300. Defendant sets up the plea that there were no profits, and hence no division could be made. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—NO. 2.

In the case of Otto Krebs vs. Max Shamberg, a motion for a new trial was made.

The first case taken up was that of the School District of Wilkins township vs Isaac Mills, Jr. This was an action on a bounty bond. Verdict for the defendant.

The jury is out in the case of Teufel & Co., vs. Joseph Heil et al, a *scire facias* on a mechanics lien and previously reported.

Trial List for To Day.

25. A. Goldsmith vs. Benedict, et al.
45. Carroll & Snyder vs. Yough Shaft Co.
46. S M Kier, President vs. E E Evans.
65. Kane Caldwell vs. Pittsburgh, Allegheny M. P. R.
24. Littell & Mecking vs. H. Willard.
11. Henry Hunz vs. Wm. Holmes.
19. G. W. Cassidi vs. Capt. John Gilmore.
120. Robert Smith vs. Wm. Beardall.
76. Lewis Fix vs. K. Bracken.
79. T. R. Sill vs. John Perring.
80. Wm. Williams vs. Lawrenceville & Everson R. R.
83. J. H. Martin vs. Phillips Sterling.
84. Alfred McCabe vs. John Burns.
85. J. S. McDonald vs. J. R. Smith et al.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES PERREFT, STOWE AND COLLIER.

The argument list engages the attention of this Court.

THE INAUGURATION OF HOMESTEAD PARK

Will Take Place on Monday Next by a Grand Free Excursion, Leaving the Union Depot at 9 O'clock A. M.

HOMESTEAD PARK

is located in the beautiful Chartiers Valley, on the Panhandle Railroad, twenty minutes run from south end of Smithfield street bridge, and three miles by the driving road from the end of the proposed "free bridge," at the Point. It comprises a body of 240 acres of fine rolling land, presenting some of the most exquisite scenery imaginable, and has more than a mile of frontage on Chartiers creek. Every portion of the property can be reached in five minutes from one or the other of the two railroad stations that will be on the grounds. Six orchards of choice fruit cover part of it, and good water is abundant.

It is laid out in the similitude of a Pleasure Park, with streets and avenues conforming to the natural surface, and lots of size and shape in harmony with their positions and surroundings, thus obtaining the necessity of expensive and unsightly grading, and preserving and *forever adding to* the natural beauty and character of the place.

The Chartiers Valley has all, and more than, the natural advantages of the East Liberty valley, and will soon rival it in those incident to the rapid settlement by a wealthy and cultivated community.

All who have any intention of becoming the occupants of a rural home, if they can appreciate the value of pure air, pure water, and the centre of an ever changing scene of beauty, will suffer an irreparable loss if they do not now secure a place for their domicil and garden in the "Park," which, before it is one-fourth occupied, will be famous for its beauty and healthfulness.

HANDSOMEST SUBURBAN VILLIAGE IN AMERICA, in which property will hereafter command prices now undreamght of by the most sanguine. This superlative claim may seem like an audacious puff (such as are of annoying frequency of late) to an indifferent and very prosperous public.

But we ask all doubters to see for themselves. It is the universal judgment of all who have seen it that this high distinction is possible, and if the purchasers are as they are likely to be people of intelligence equal to the appreciation of the rare beauty of this locality and its plan of sub division, but a short time will be required to realize it.

The Pan Handle Railroad, now under the management of the Pennsylvania Company, is double tracked with steel rail beyond this property, the widening of the "Cork's Run Tunnel," is completed and in regard to the Panhandle road it is equal to any other leading out of this city, so that there is now no reason why this property, which will be sold *for a quarter* the price asked for equally accessible but less desirable sites in East Liberty region should not prove

A RARE SPECULATION

under ordinary conditions; but when it is understood that the Bank, in its effort to *waive the claims* of those who build upon these *grounds a credit* or loanable capital that may be drawn upon by purchasers to the extent of a

MILLION OF DOLLARS,

for the building of their homes in the Park, it must be apparent that improvement and the consequent increase in value will take place with a rapidity never before seen in this vicinity.

You are cordially invited to accompany the excursion.

Every effort will be made to have this occasion pleasantly remembered by all.

Terms of sale: Ten equal annual payments.

The first payment within thirty days from sale, including $20 hand money on each lot at time of sale; balance in yearly payments thereafter, secured by close bond and mortgage, without interest.

A discount of *eight* per cent. per annum will be allowed for advance payments.

Purchasers who build on their lots can have their

MORTGAGES WAIVED

in favor of a preferred mortgage given *by them to other parties* to secure a loan to pay for the buildings.

LIFE INSURANCE FREE.

Purchasers who are of approved age, health and habits, will be given a life insurance on one lot for the benefit of their wives and children, which, in the event of their death, will cancel all payments then due.

The Company's stock will be received at par ($64 per share), in lieu of the mortgage, for the deferred payments. A. PATTERSON,
Secretary Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company.

Dodds & Caskey,
Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street.

A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.
How often do we hear the remark, "I know my suit does not fit, but what could I do, I had to take it." There is one place we can mention where no one is ever required to "grin or bear" with such an annoyance, and that place is No. 53 Smithfield street. B. Tiegel, proprietor of this establishment, is not the man to require or compel his patrons to take suits which are not good-fitting in every iota. His method of cutting is so perfect and natural that an ill shaped suit of his manufacture would be a prize for Barnum. He has in store some of the richest patterns in cloths, cassimeres and vestings to be found anywhere in the city, and the quality of his goods is told—in the word—excellent. His tailors, 15 in number, are workmen are careful and experienced, his goods are of an extra quality and his prices to suit the times.

ALLEGHENY CITY, May 27, 1873.

This is to Certify that by the fire of Saturday, May 17, 1873, my brick dwelling, situate on Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward, was, with contents, entirely destroyed. I had a policy on same to amount of thirty-five hundred dollars in the Pennsylvania Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, and on the following Tuesday, May 20 h, I received from said Company the entire amount of $3,500 in full for my loss. I would therefore recommend the Company to the Insuring Public as being prompt and reliable, this being the second loss paid to me by them in 14 years.

JOHN BOMBACH.

Two Special Bargains
at
A. W. Erwin & Co.'s,
172 and 174 Federal street,
Allegheny.
At 12½ cts.,
5 cases Brocade Satines,
Reduced from 31c.
At 12½ cts.,
1 case
Handsome Fluid Mohairs
For Children's Dresses,
Reduced from 25c.
These are the greatest bargains in Dress Goods we have ever offered. Call and see them.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174 Federal street,
Allegheny.

Dodds & Caskey,
Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn and Thirty-second streets.

SHEDS ABLAZE.

Burning of Allegheny Valley Railroad Sheds on the Banks of the Allegheny River—Four Horses and Five Cars Destroyed.

A large fire with comparative little damage, occurred yesterday afternoon on the Allegheny river bank, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. The alarm was struck from box 6, and the department promptly responded. The fire originated in a stable on the bank of the river in which were four horses. They were burned to death. From this it communicated to the freight sheds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, under which were five cars; these were destr yed as were the sheds. The Company do not count their loss on the shed anything, as they were about to tear it down and put up a handsome depot. One of the cars destroyed was loaded with hay and another with scrap iron. The hay did not belong to the Company. The Company calculate that the loss by the burning of the cars will amount to about $7,000. Mr. Green, of West Virginia, owned the four horses, which were valued at $600 and were insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from an incendiary, as a boy was seen to enter the stable with a bundle of straw and a light, and shortly before the fire, leave.

In running to the fire the new truck ran against a milk wagon, on Penn avenue, but did no damage though a woman jumped or fell out of the wagon.

James Green a member of the "Eagle" was hurt about the head on Sixteenth street, by being struck with a hose coupling. He was properly cared for.

The "Frost King"

Yesterday afternoon while passing in the vicinity of the palatial drug store of James E. Burns & Co., corner of Sixth street and Penn avenue, we peeped in and invitation to drop in and examine the "Frost King," the magnificent soda fountain put up in the store, and which has attracted so much attention. The King is built of beautiful marbie, and possesses one essential advantage over anything of the kind we have ever seen, in the fact that the syrups are kept in glass packages enclosed in tin cases, and not in the tin cases alone as is the usual style. The advantage of this is just the advantage there is in drinking the pure syrup free from verdegris. By other arrangements, too, the beverage in the fountain is kept sparkling and cool, and aided by the genial syrups—none other being used—it is made exceedingly refreshing. The inspection was convincing of the superiority of the "Frost King" over anything in the city.

Messrs. Burns & Co. are now doing a larger business than ever before, because they have a larger stock of drugs, perfumery and fancy articles than ever heretofore. It is a good place at which to make purchases.

A First class Clothing Emporium.
If our readers will visit the clothing house of Messrs. Uriling & Follansbee, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street and carefully inspect the very large and very elegant st

HOME NEWS.

THE UNSOLVED CRIME.

The Death of Lizzie Mess—Another Unfinished Endeavor to Penetrate the Mystery—Hearing Yesterday in the Case of Michael Kerchner—The Testimony of the Witnesses—What the Prisoner Had to Say to Our Reporter—He Feels Confident That It Will All End Right—Adjournment Until Friday Morning.

The reasons why Michael Kerchner is suspected of being the murderer of Lizzie Mess have already been published in the GAZETTE. The crime was committed, our readers will remember, on Monday the 26th of last month, at Saltsburg. Kerchner having been arrested and committed to jail the hearing in his case commenced yesterday morning at ten o'clock before the Mayor. The space in front of the bar in the Magistrate's office was occupied by spectators a good while before the hour for the hearing arrived but the crowd was not so large as when Fohle and Hiudman were in custody. Kerchner was brought down from jail by Detective Seth Wilmot and took a seat within the railings. He was neatly dressed and did not appear to be in the least disturbed or uneasy, taking matters with much more equanimity than he did when Attorney Bayne questioned him so closely, and he replied with faltering tongue, almost every vestige of blood having deserted his face, and leaving it ashy pale. The attorneys for the defendant are Messrs. Fulton and Flack. When the hands on the clock indicated the hour of ten the Mayor's gavel fell and the hearing commenced. The information was read by Clerk Patterson, and then officer Wilmot was placed upon the stand, testifying as follows: At the time of the first hearing of Fohle and Heidemann, I had a subpœna for the prisoner, and officer Fender and myself went to the pit where he worked and called him out. I told him he would have to come to town with us. He asked if we were arresting him as a witness. I told him he was wanted as a witness, and he went to his boarding house and dressed himself to come. At the time of my interview with him, his manner gave me the impression that he was excited. I noticed that his jugular vein was throbbing greatly, and that he seemed very greatly relieved when I told him that he was only wanted as a witness. On the witness stand he swore that he was not out of the pit from three o'clock in the morning till half past one o'clock in the afternoon. The pit is nearly a mile from the place of the murder. There are three entrances to the pit where Kirchner works. The highest entrance is nearest to the scene of the murder. A person could go from it to the place in about twenty minutes. The check house is at the middle entrance, and a person could get out at the upper entrance and hardly be seen from the check house. There are two entrances at the back of the pit.

CHARLES H. DELO.

The next witness called was Mr. Delo, pit boss for W. H. Brown, where Kerchner was employed. A chart was shown to the witness and he pointed out on it the location of the various pit mouths. One of them at the rear of the pit communicates directly with the chamber where Kerchner worked. It opens into a hollow, leading to the place, and a person could go from the pit to that place in fifteen minutes and not be seen by people at either of the mouths. A spur of the hill rises between this rear opening and the check house and the other front openings.

On the cross-examination of Mr. Delo, by Mr. Swartzwelder it was developed that the nearest route from where Kirchner worked to the scene of the murder was by one of the front entrances. The communication between the room where he worked and the third front opening, by the same path that leads to the check house. He would have to come nearly to the check house and out across a distance of about seventy-five feet. He might have done this without being seen by those at the check house.

On his re-direct examination, Mr. Delo said that Kerchner was frequently out of his pit during morning hours. After the murder he desired to change his room in the mine, saying that his partner had been hurt and he had no desire to work alone. From the time of the murder until his arrest, he dug altogether but two cars of coal. On the day of the murder he filled three cars. Four cars was a usual day's work. Kerchner worked no more in his old place after the murder, and on the Saturday evening following it he asked for a new room. He went to work on Monday.

Cross-examined—Defendant was seen out of the pit about nine o'clock, and again shortly after noon, when he said he was going for oil. He returned about three o'clock.

A. MCALLISTER.

This witness testified that on the morning of the murder he saw outside of the pit a man whom he took to be the defendant. He might go back into the pit and come out at the side entrance, and get to the place of the murder in time to intercept a person whom he had seen start from the store, but it would be pretty close. In other respects this witness corroborated Mr. Delo.

Wm. Mackey said that he saw the prisoner three times on the day of the murder—about five o'clock in the pit and about ten o'clock coming into the pit at the check house, and again between twelve and one o'clock at the check house.

Mr. Delo was recalled and in reply to a question by the Mayor said that a person standing where Kerchner stood when he saw him at ten o'clock could see a person start from Shantz's store and by going through the pit could easily get to the place of the murder in time to intercept that person.

Wm. Nesmith and W. S. Downey both gave unimportant testimony, it being to the effect that they saw the prisoner on the forenoon of the day of the murder.

Mary Keller said that she knew Lizzie Mess and Kerchner. She was with them at a ball at McKeesport on Easter Monday, but did not know that Kerchner was with Lizzie until she told her. He did not take Lizzie to supper or sit beside her. They all came home to Saltsburg in the same car on the train, Kerchner being along, but he did not sit beside Lizzie. She took breakfast at witness' home, and so did Kerchner. Did not see them talk any, but they appeared on good terms. After breakfast Mike went to McKeesport. Lizzie went home. After Kerchner's arrest the witness and her mother had some talk about it, but she could not remember what had been said. Mike and her had talked about the crime, and he had said that if the murderer could be found he would help to hang him himself.

NO VIOLATION.

The hearing at this point was adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon and when it was resumed Dr. Maginni, of Port Perry, was put upon the stand. His testimony was chiefly the same as has already been published. During his examination of the body of Lizzie Mess before she was dead it occurred to him that there might have been an attempt at violation, and he and Dr. Yanklin made an examination but discovered nothing to warrant them indicating that she had been violated. He endeavored to straighten her limbs out upon the bed but there was an instinctive resistance, suggesting to him that she was endeavoring to prevent herself from outrage. On her arms were marks of coal dust and oil, and there were abrasions on her right thigh, but her person otherwise was quite clean. The Doctor was of the opinion that she had not been violated. Her hands were partially closed but nothing was in them.

Mrs. Fite, who lives at Crooked Run, was next called, and said that she washed the body of Lizzie Mess after she was dead. She had on a calico dress, petticoat and chemise. Her clothes were not torn. There were blue marks on her arm which were also useless. The dirt on her person was like coal dust. The skin of her body was clean. From the appearance of her arms witness could not say whether or not she had been handled by a coal digger.

WHAT KERCHNER SAID.

Mrs. Kline, the foster mother of the murdered girl was the next witness who testified. Her evidence, like that of some of the other witnesses was but a repetition of what she said at previous hearings. As far as she was able to observe Lizzie and Michael Kerchner appeared to like each other. He took her to the ball at McKeesport but did not bring her all the way home. He came back as far as Saltsburgh and she walked from there home. He paid for her supper and paid for her car fare home. I talked with Mrs. Fite about the coal marks on her arm and she suggested that a coal digger might have committed the murder. I then went into another room and Michael Kerchner asked me what we were saying about coal diggers. I told him and he said that no one in Brown's pit could have done it that it must have been some one in Farmer's pits. The kind of shirt Mike had on in the pit was a woolen one, purple in color with red trimming on the breast. (A red and black shirt was here shown to the witness but she said it was not the one that was always lying where Mike threw his shirt in the evening. Another dark shirt was shown to Mrs. Kline, and she identified it as the one Kerchner wore on the day of the murder.) I washed and sometimes mended for Kerchner. Did not see the pants he had on that day. He had all kinds of buttons on his pants. (A handkerchief that was found near the scene of the murder was here shown to the witness, and was said by her to be like some of Kerchner's, but she would not say positively thatit belonged to him. A pair of pants belonging to the prisoner were also identified by witness.) Mrs. Kline said that she looked at Kerchner's clothes the day after the murder, being prompted to do so by the fact that he acted so singular and strange. When she came home after finding Lizzie's body, Michael was at the house. He knew she had been murdered, but he did not say anything about it, and acted very strange.

Christopher Kline, foster father of Lizzie Mess, a new witness, gave evidence of an unimportant nature. He said: "I was in the pit on the day Lizzie was killed. Kerchner told me, between two and three o'clock, that something had happened to Lizzie. I told him I hoped she had not been killed, and he said, 'just as well.' He looked as if he had been crying. I could not say what kind of clothes he had on, and could not tell if he was out of the pit. Kerchner appeared to be scared and nervous."

George Miller, a German, and one of the men who boarded with Kerchner a Kline's, next took the stand with a broad smile upon his face, as though comprehending to a limited degree what he was wanted for. He could not speak English, and his testimony had to be made known through the medium of an interpreter. He said that on the afternoon of the murder Kerchner came to his room in the mine and told him of the crime. Mike then went and told another man after which he came back and said, the witness, we went home together. I slept with Mike at the time of the murder. I conversed with him twice about the murder. I said I was sorry, and Mike said he was not all, that we would have to look for some other boarding house. On Friday or Saturday evening after the murder Mike said to me, "George, I would like to know how that fence got there." I said if I knew that I would know who did the murder. I did not notice Kerchner being excited, but he looked quite disconsolate. On Thursday he went away and did not get back until Friday evening, when I asked him where he had been, and he said at Plum Creek to look for work. Mike did not feel inclined to converse in relation to the murder. A number of other questions were asked the prisoner as to the savage appearance of Kerchner, and as to whether or not he was afraid of him. This amused Mr. Swartzwelder very much, and when the prosecuting attorney had finished he said to the interpreter, "ask the witness if he believes in fortune telling."

Witness—I believe just what I see.

Mr. S.—You have no faith then in witches, spooks, bobgoblins, &c.

Witness—No, sir; I have not.

Mayor Blackmore—Gentlemen, if you are through with this witness I will adjourn the hearing until Friday morning at ten o'clock.

The attorneys on both sides said they were through with Miller, but the latter manifested a desire to proceed, saying that they had other very important witnesses present.

The Mayor said that he desired to have the murder thoroughly investigated, but there was other business needing his attention, and which could no longer be postponed. He accordingly adjourned the hearing until the time mentioned above, when all witnesses are warned to be promptly on hand, otherwise attachments will be issued for them.

THE PRISONER.

Kerchner at once became the object of attention on the part of the multitude in the office, and his every movement was narrowly watched. Throughout the entire hearing he preserved the utmost nonchalance, although listening attentively to the evidence. Occasionally he put his hand to his mouth to conceal a yawn His eyes have not a prepossessing look, and his lips are thick and sensual, but otherwise he presents a favorable appearance. His hair is dark, short and curly, and he wore on his lip a moustache that has not yet reached maturity. He does not appear to comprehend English very readily.

"What do you think of the hearing this afternoon, Mike," said our reporter.

If the prisoner understood the question, he did not choose to answer it, for pointing up to heaven, he said, "It will all be fixed up there," insinuating at the same time that in his opinion some of the witnesses had spoken untruthfully concerning him.

In answer to the interrogatories of a GAZETTE representative, Kerchner said that he was born in Bavaria, and would be twenty-six years old next fall. He worked at Port Perry and Braddock's Fields before going to Saltsburg, where he had been since about the middle of March last. He has lived in this country about five years.

Reporter—How do you think this will all wind up, Mike?

Kerchner—Oh, I have no fear of the end. It will all come out right.

At this moment Detective Wilmot came up, and taking the prisoner in charge conducted him from the office on the way to the jail, with the whole crowd of spectators, men and boys, trooping after them.

And so the hearing ended, to be resumed again on Friday.

THE BOARD OF REVISION.

Completion of Its Labors—Rather an Unexpected Result—The Cash Valuation of the City—Aggregate, $176,147,595—Five Times as Great as the County Valuation—Interesting Tables.

The work of the Board of Revision has been completed. Mr. Phelps and his assessors have been for several days engaged in examining the books, making out the total valuation, and finding the "divisor" by dividing that total by the county valuation. The quotient obtained by this division becomes the divisor by which each man's liability as a taxpayer is determined. His assessment, divided by the divisor mentioned, gives the sum on which millage is required of him. The total cash valuation is $176,147,595, and the county valuation is $19,571,955. The total valuation, divided by the county valuation, gives 9 as a quotient, and therefore, is the divisor sought for. By some it was thought that the total valuation would run up as high as $300,000 or at least 250,60, and that the divisor would be as large as fifteen. The difference between the result and what was anticipated is so great that trouble is expected to ensue. As a general thing the owners of property in the rural districts are dissatisfied, and when the aggregate amount of taxes to be paid is ascertained, it will not be calculated to allay the feeling of dissatisfaction. Quite a number of persons, who call upon the City Assessor yesterday, were very indignant when they learned the valuation that the Board had fixed upon their property. One man offered to give his horse to any man who would find him a purchaser for it at half the amount fixed by the Board. Another man said he had prepared a written agreement to sell his property at $4,400 per acre, and had submitted it to the Board but despite this offer made in good faith, the valuation was fixed at $10,000 per acre.

The tables showing the county and city valuation are as follows:

COUNTY VALUATION.

	Real.	Personal	Total.
1st ward.....	$1,483,410	$ 8,260	$ 1,491,670
2nd ward.....	1,260,161	56,322	1,316,483
3rd ward.....	1,597,336	36,592	1,633,928
4th ward.....	1,730,681	42,070	1,772,751
5th ward.....	466,623	4,545	471,168
6th ward.....	673,062	7,815	680,877
7th ward.....	540,466	14,710	555,176
8th ward.....	511,774	12,286	524,060
9th ward.....	999,967	19,375	1,019,362
10th ward.....	677,206	4,320	681,526
11th ward.....	599,220	23,085	662,305
12th 1 pr, ward..	580,536	2,135	588,671
12th 2 pr, ward..	455,511	2,660	458,111
13th ward.....	344,391	6,898	351,089
14th ward.....	598,342	18,276	616,618
15th ward.....	415,942	5,225	421,167
16th ward.....	432,347	11,500	443,847
17th ward.....	650,417	11,635	662,052
18th ward.....	231,382	8,150	239,532
19th ward.....	299,734	34,903	334,637
20th ward.....	387,815	39,722	427,537
21st ward.....	266,362	19,777	286,079
22d ward.....	372,877	50,471	423,348
23d ward.....	257,908	15,140	273,048
24th ward.....	173,596	4,050	177,646
25th ward.....	406,153	13,470	419,623
26th ward.....	414,888	9,810	424,198
27th ward.....	161,460	2,030	163,490
28th ward.....	398,826	4,240	403,356
29th ward.....	571,773	8,190	577,963
30 h ward.....	352,541	5,772	358,313
31st ward.....	78,921	1,290	79,311
32d ward.....	261,665	6,730	267,795
33d ward.....	209,591	3,615	213,206
34th ward.....	209,549	3,673	213,222
35th ward.....	89,828	1,775	91,603
36th ward.....	189,645	5,345	164,990
Total.....	$19,066,365	$505,589	$19,571,955

CITY VALUATION.

	Real.	Personal.	Total.
1st ward.....	$7,154,997	$160,505	$7,315,502
2d ward.....	7,141,661	237,105	7,378,766
3d ward.....	13,443,420	116,025	13,559,445
4th ward.....	9,493,751	122,825	9,616,576
5th ward.....	2,739,662	28,725	2,768,387
6th ward.....	4,771,573	54,685	4,826,258
7th ward.....	3,169,767	23,325	3,133,092
8th ward.....	3,016,830	29,135	3,045,965
9 h ward.....	3,993,247	243,500	4,236,747
10th ward.....	2,545,373	32,460	2,577,833
11th ward.....	4,877,901	79,170	4,957,071
12th w—1 p	4,115,759	98,265	4,214,121
12th w—2 p	3,375,598	14,685	3,390,284
13th ward.....	5,440,863	35,205	5,498,598
14th ward.....	10,954,503	292,650	11,347,153
15th ward.....	3,609,810	26,202	3,726,015
16th ward.....	4,074,700	46,025	4,119,725
17th ward.....	6,716,181	44,235	6,760,416
18th ward.....	3,940,860	25,640	4,361,440
19th ward.....	3,300,700	125,189	5,494,949
20th ward.....	9,826,120	243,705	10,069,825
21st ward.....	9,892,560	274,625	10,167,215
22d ward.....	9,603,440	114,755	9,720,195
23d ward.....	4,361,605	55,235	4,416,840
24th ward.....	2,079,535	19,115	2,098,650
25th ward.....	3,737,052	70,740	3,807,792
26th ward.....	3,449,050	37,575	3,486,725
27th ward.....	2,145,565	16,385	2,161,950
28th ward.....	2,355,065	21,470	2,376,535
29th ward.....	2,176,460	28,220	2,204,680
30th ward.....	2,066,426	20,860	2,096,286
31st ward.....	1,150,015	6,855	1,156,870
32d ward.....	2,286,995	29,130	2,311,125
33d ward.....	687,969	195,925	883,894
34th ward.....	943,600	11,300	954,900
35th ward.....	1,621,018	15,085	1,637,003
36h ward.....	1,221,531	37,360	1,258,891
Total.....	$172,998,669	3,149,114	176,147,774

THE OLD CANAL.

The Litigation Finally Ended—Decision by the Supreme Court in Favor of the Railroad Company.

Among the most interesting decisions recently rendered by the Supreme Court was that of Robinson against the West Penn Railroad Company—a case that has attracted considerable attention in the community. The matter in litigation was the ownership of the old Pennsylvania Canal basin, which runs through Allegheny, and upon which the West Penn Railroad has been constructed. The land for the canal originally was granted to the State by Mr. Wm. Robinson, deceased, with an exemption clause that a part of it was to be used as a canal basin—the remainder being taking up with the tow-path. When the canal was abandoned the heirs of Robinson, held that the land reverted to them by this exemption clause which specified that a part of it should be used as a canal basin; upon this point they brought suit in the District Court of the county and were defeated. The case was carried to the Supreme Court and that tribunal has just rendered a decision affirming the judgment obtained in the lower court. The court in substance, held that the land had been given to the State in perpetuity and that the exemption clause did not affect its ownership, for the reason that if it had been the design of the grantor, to have it revert to his heirs in case the canal was abandoned, he would have explicitly set forth that fact; in other words, taking into consideration the fact, that part of the land, the tow-path did not come under this provision of exemption and as one part was as much of a grant as the other, the only proper inference was, that the land had been granted in perpetuity to the State and by them could be sold as had been done.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

----Monday's Cumberland News says that twenty-six German emigrants arrived there on their way to Pittsburgh. They had but little to eat from Saturday till Sunday night. This fact having become known to J. J. Livingston, Esq., of Pittsburgh, that gentleman ordered for them a substantial supper from the hotel, which was not only relished but appreciated.

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. E. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 019:1yW.

See in another column, advertisment about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

A Little Girl Killed at Mansfield by Being Run Over by a Freight Car—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of Margaret Wilkinson, aged eleven years, who was killed at Mansfield borough, on the Pan Handle Railroad. It appears that the child had been sent to a grocery store on the opposite side of the railroad. She was on the track, when she saw a gravel train approaching. She hastened to a siding, and was walking very fast to get out of the way of another train, and to get to the other side of the road. At this time a locomotive shifted a freight car to the siding. The conductor, Mr. Whalen, saw this car, and saw the little girl on the track, he applied the brakes and yelled with all his might, but she could not hear him, as the gravel train, passing at the same time, made such a loud noise. He did all in his power to stop the car; had applied the brake, but the track was so wet and slippery that the car kept on and struck her, running over her and terribly bruising and mutilating her body, and killing her almost instantly. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered. The family of this little girl have been peculiarly unfortunate of late, some ten weeks ago her mother was seriously hurt on a Birmingham car while in this city, and yesterday she was very low, only having been brought home on Saturday. She was so ill that they were afraid to break the news of her daughter's death to her yesterday, and the inquest was held at a neighbor's residence.

THE RIVALS FRATERNIZE.

The Railroad War—An Harmonious Ending—The Mount Pleasant Road Passed into Old Hands.

The decision of the Supreme Court in reference to the party entitled to possession of the Mount Pleasant & Broadford Railroad seems to have restored harmony to a certain extent among those chiefly interested, and has resulted in a withdrawal of the Pennsylvania forces. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Robert Pitcairn, of this road, had a conference with President Cohen, of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore road, at Broadford which resulted in the former giving up possession of the Mount Pleasant Branch, to the latter company. Immediately a large force of workmen were engaged and in a few days the track was repaired, bridges rebuilt and last night the first passenger train in charge of employees of the Pittsburgh Washington & Baltimore road passed over the branch from Broadford to Mount Pleasant.

The Pennsylvania company thus retires with the utmost grace, but it is hardly probable the contest is all over as the great corporation is not accustomed to withdrawals, finally.

J. M. Leighner & Co.,

131 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

We sell a better instrument for less money than any other house, of her in Pittsburgh or Allegheny, and by this method we are so increasing our business that it bids fair soon to rival that of any other establishment west of New York. We sell instruments at such low prices and on such easy terms, that the possession of a Piano or an Organ is within the reach of all.

Pianos sold by others at $400 we sell for $275
Pianos sold by others at $450 we sell for $300
Pianos sold by others at $500 we sell for $350
Pianos sold by others at $600 we sell for $450
Organs " " " 125 " " " $100
Organs " " " 150 " " " $125
Organs " " " 200 " " " $150
Organs " " " 300 " " " $200

We sell pianos, organs, stools and covers as cheap as can be bought in New York.

Remember we do not offer these special inducements because our instruments are in any way inferior; but to prove to you that we handle nothing but first class instruments, we agree to ship either piano or organ to any responsible person, who can not call at our rooms, with the privilege of examining and testing it before paying for it, and if not satisfactory, to be returned at our expense. We simply wish you to know our instruments to be first class. We simply rely on the instrument to advertise itself. We will take old instruments in part pay for new ones.

J. M. LEIGHNER & CO.,
131 Federal street, Allegheny City.

Its Mysterious Return.

It is now about two years since a ripple of excitement was created in certain circles in Allegheny by the mysterious disappearance of a painting from the Second U. P. Church. The picture was the portrait of the former beloved pastor of the Church, Rev. John B. Clark, which had hung above the pulpit, but which a short time after his decease was cut from its frame by some vandal hands and carried away. Every effort was made to obtain some clue to the depredator but without avail, and the circumstance gradually faded from the remembrance of a great many who had been interested in it at first. A few days ago however, the matter was suddenly revived by the mysterious return of the missing painting—its return being shrouded in the same mystery as many huge days in the past that a few days ago one of the members of the family of Mr. Dean, who resides on Stockton avenue, and who is a leading member of the church, was passing through the front yard when a piece of canvass, lying on the grass, attracted his attention. It was picked up and proved to be the long lost portrait—a discovery which created as much pleasure as astonishment. The picture was somewhat the worse for wear though it had not been carefully preserved, but was not irretrievably injured, and is now in the hands of one of our artists for retouching." When restored it will probably be replaced in the old frame and occupy its former position.

Associate Law Judge.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

You have been trying to impress upon the Republicans of this section the necessity of putting in nomination for all offices, state and local, the best men who can be had to serve. This is the duty of the dominant party at all times, but it would seem to be the duties of prudence as well as of duty when there appears to be a restlessness among the rank and file which might result in the throwing off of party allegiance unless a strong ticket should be put in the field. Among the men offering as candidates for Associate Law Judge of the District Court, we find the name of Mr. J. W. F. White, and we submit that no better man has been named. He is a lawyer of acknowledged ability, and more than twenty years of active, industrious practice, of liberal education and extensive and accurate general information, of unblemished reputation, an original, earnest working Republican, and being well known as such, he would need no vindication as to his ability, his personal character or political standing. I hope that the Republicans of Allegheny county will give us Mr. White as candidate for the position of Associate Law Judge, believing, as I do, that he will add strength to the ticket, and would do honor to the bench and reflect credit upon the party. W.

PERSONAL.

OAKES AMES failed in 1870 for $8,498,000, with assets amounting to nearly $11,000,000.

EX JUDGE EDWARD PIERREPONT, who has declined the position to Russia, is mentioned by a Washington special as the probable successor of Chief Justice Chase.

A MARRIAGE is arranged to take place between Mr. C. J. Bishenden, the English bass singer, and the Countess Plesse, a young French lady, well known in the musical world of Paris.

BAYARD TAYLOR, writing from Vienna to the New York *Tribune*, says although our industry is not yet represented at the Exhibition our people are, and by gentlemen concerning whose character there are and can be no reproachful rumors in Vienna.

THE Viscomte de Thonals is to marry, in Paris, a young Chinese lady, the adopted daughter of a French merchant of Canton, who has been educated in Bordeaux. The young lady is a convert to Christianity, and when baptized added Marie to her prenom, name of In Tse.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS is slowly but steadily improving in health, though his physicians earnestly advise him to abstain from work, at least until autumn. He has simply broken down from excess of labor, as so many literary men have done before, and will do after him.

IT is reported that the Marquis of Bute, the wealthiest of English nobility, is to visit this country during the summer. He is chief owner in a new line of steamships to run between New York and Cardiff, in Wales, near which latter place he owns extensive coal and iron mines and works.

In speaking of King Mirambo, of Central Africa, the *Court Journal* says that a monarch who would take the trowsers sent from missionary inspired ladies of Aberdeen, split them in halves, fill them with sand, and make a war club of each leg, cannot be forgiven on the ground of mere eccentricity.

IT IS ANNOUNCED that Ex-Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles, who kept a diary of all that was done in the Cabinet, will reply to Charles Francis Adams. Among other things he will be able to prove that Mr. Lincoln desired to appoint Mr. Dayton Minister to Great Britain, and was only induced to change his mind and appoint Mr. Adams by the urgent appeals of Mr. Seward.

MME BRES has received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in France. Her certificate runs thus: "Mme Bres, a married woman, and mother of two children, does not pursue the study of medicine as a pastime or by reason of scientific vanity. She fulfills all the duties of her profession. During both sieges of Paris she never left the bedside of our wounded soldiers."

THE handwriting of the late Chief Justice Chase was very peculiar. He wrote a singularly small and almost feminine hand, which, however, he turned off with great rapidity and nervous force. His private letters (which were more numerous than those of almost any other public man who filled stations so eminent) were models of terse and clear English style.

MR. COLFAX has written to a friend in Paris a letter containing this emphatic and sanguine passage: "I never received a dollar from Ames on any account whatever, in check, in cash, in stock, or dividends or bonds. I have got full faith that He who knoweth all things will in His own good time make my entire innocence of this cruel and wicked charge manifest to even the bitterest of my enemies."

JOHN G. WHITTIER says it is hazardous to praise anything, and illustrates his theory by an item of personal experience, thus: "When a good deal younger than I am now, I addressed some laudatory lines to Henry Clay, but the newspapers soon transferred them to Thomas H. Benton, and it was even said that the Saints of Nauvoo made them do duty in the apotheosis of the prophet Joseph Smith."

VARIOUS ITEMS.

A DISPATCH from St. Petersburg says there is no truth in the report that Khiva has been taken and the Khan made a prisoner.

A MISSISSIPPI quack is making a fortune by selling to the negroes a nostrum which he warrants to turn their wool into long, straight hair.

NEWS from all parts of Missouri, Southern Illinois, Kansas and Iowa predicts a large and excellent wheat crop, but short crops of corn and oats.

WISCONSIN railway trains are seriously impeded by thousands of snakes which crawl from their retreats in the swamps, and lie in the sun across the warm rails until some passing train cuts them to pieces.

A WASHINGTON doctor asserts that "bald-headed men die young." He probably confounds cause and effect, and means that those who dye young are apt to become bald.

A DOWN East paper states that Elder Knapp, the revivalist, declined to go to his mother's dying bedside recently, for the reason that she was sure of heaven, and the audience he was exhorting was in danger of damnation.

DELEVAN, ILL., is perturbed. It transpires that a number of sheep and hogs eaten up there last week had been previously bitten by a mad dog. Every man is watching to see if his neighbor has commenced getting the hydrophobia.

IS THE latest intelligence from Peru is a brief statement to the effect that of 8,034 coolies shipped from Macas to Peru during the past twelve years, 3,227 perished from shipwreck, and five per cent. of the whole from suicide or sickness.

IT is stated on high chemical authority that the last gill of milk drawn from a cow is sixteen times richer in cream than the first portion yielded. This, as we know of it in city life, is probably the "gill" which Jack is said to have taken to get a pail of water.

A TROY minister and one in Cortland, for a year or two, excited comment by their frequent exchanges. The mystery has recently been removed by the marriage of the Troy clergyman to a lady in Cortland, and that of the Cortland man to a lady in Troy. It was a very nice arrangement.

THERE are eight kinds of kisses mentioned in the Scripture. The kiss of salutation (I Sam. xx, 41); of valediction (Ruth i, 9); of reconciliation (II Sam. xix, 33); of subjection (Ps. ii, 12); of approbation (Prov. xxiv, 26); of treachery (Matt. xxiv, 49; of affection (Gen. xxix, 13); of holy charity (I Thess. v, 26).

THE Westminster *Review* contrasts the salaries of scientific laborers in England with those of men in other departments of public life, showing that Faraday received only two or three hundred pounds a year from the Government, while a Field Marshal receives £4,000; a Bishop of London has £10,000, and an Archbishop of Canterbury gets £15,000.

MONSIGNOR MERMILLOD, the Archbishop recently expelled from Switzerland, has settled at Perney, France, in the former residence of Madame Dendy, the celebrated friend of Byron. He is said to have written to the Pope this comment on his late and present places of labor: "Your Holiness sent me to Calvin; Calvin sent me to Voltaire; I hope to inter them both."

THE agent of the White Star line to Newport' R. I., received news on Monday that two trunks marked Mrs. J. I. Murphy had been found from the wreck of the steamer Atlantic. A lady of that name with her two children has been visiting her parents in Ireland, and was expected home in Newport during the summer.

SIR W. FAIRBAIRN, whose works on iron shipbuilding and the strength of materials are authorities, says that "if you double the length of a ship you double her just one-half. And the evil does not stop here, because if the cargo capacity be enlarged in the same proportion, and used, the ship's strength is diminished four times.

THE average salary of the sixty-one thousand Protestant clergymen in the United States is computed at $700 annually. Probably more than one-third of the whole receive not more than $500. According to Commissioner Wells' report, a trained artisan receives for three hundred and thirteen working days an average of $1.25 per day, or $1,250 annually, almost double the payment of the clergy.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Austin, Texas, says that the grasshoppers in innumerable numbers have made their appearance in that State, and are laying waste all vegetation. In some localities they have entirely destroyed the corn, consuming the ears to a level with the ground. They seem to be moving northward, and it is feared that Missouri, Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska, will be visited,

SIR MR. Hamerton, in his "Intellectual Life," "A language cannot be thoroughly learned by an adult without five years' residence in the country where it is spoken, and without habits of close observation a residence of twenty years is insufficient." This is not encouraging, but it is the truth. Happily a knowledge which falls far short of mastery may be of practical use in the common affairs of life, and may even afford some initiation into foreign literature.

IS an account recently settled in the Probate Court of Bangor, the following were the items for funeral charges: For a grave, $3.000; per mitt to bury, $400; boards, $300; twelve pounds cement, $1,800; 120 bricks, $1,500; funeral service in Masonic Lodge, $4,000; sundry small expenses, $140; total, $10,200. As the amount of the bill was paid in Hayti, in the currency of that nation, it was in Bangor reduced to Federal currency, and amounted to $63.

A YOUNG girl in Blain (Brittany) states that she was twice visited by the Virgin, who told her that "blood should come from her hands and feet like from the Saviour's." A French paper gravely asserts that blood oozes from the girl's hands and that she dies and goes to heaven for a few hours, after which she comes to life again. A medical examination ordered by the Bishop showed that the blood was drawn by leeches, and that the apparent death was a sham.

OREGON has turned out another poet, who bears the pretty name of Stephen Mabell. Here is a specimen of his verse:

Behind the pines had sunk the sun,
Darkness lay o'er Oregon;
When on the banks of the Willamette
A youth was seen to set and set,
And set and sing unto the moon
A wild, yet sweet, pathetic tune—
"They're going to build, I feel it yet,
A bridge across the Willamette."

AN English correspondent gives a graphic account of the late demonstration in favor of Manhood Suffrage, made on Newcastle Moor by 60,000 coal workers. To say that 200,000 took part in the day's proceedings, that sixty brass bands were in the line of march, and that more than thirty special trains were required on the railways, only faintly pictures the great features of the occasion. The demonstration was orderly, peaceful, and manly. Better still, the proprietors and authorities gave countenance and sympathy to the great affair; and the result was that the press has proved conclusively that their purpose is not disorder.

A WRITER in *Science Gossip* for April gives an account of the singular hardihood of the bat. "Having caught a bat in my bedroom, and being anxious to preserve it without injury, I got some spirits of wine and put in a glass for about two hours, until I thought it was dead; I afterward put it in the hands of a friend, and placed it in a box in the drawer. Being called away from home the next day, and having remained away for three weeks, when I came back I went to the drawer, expecting to find the animal decayed, when to my surprise I found it quite well, flew the bat, as well as when I first caught it." This phenomenon needs to be explained.

THERE has been a friendly contest out West between the admirers of Mme. Lucca and Miss Kellogg. The latter was presented with a valuable set of jewelry in St. Louis, and a few days after the Germans of Chicago decorated the "Queen of Pauline" with a diamond cross. Of course both ladies made nice little speeches, pressed the desirable gifts to their hearts, looked forward with pleasure to the time they should return and brushed away a few tears. These are pleasant episodes during a prima donna's season and are never regarded as intrusive. In fact, the more frequent the more welcome they prove to be.

SOME intensely interesting statistics concerning the girl graduates of the Portland, Me., High School, are given by the local papers: The oldest member of the class is 19 years of age; the youngest is 15; the average is 17. The tallest is 5 feet 7 5-6 inches; the shortest is exactly 5 feet; the average height is 5 feet 3¾ inches. There is only one curly-haired girl in the class. Brown in all shades is the prevailing color of the hair, seven only having light locks. The greatest length of tresses is 36 inches; the shortest, 7 inches; the average, 23 inches. The smallest glove worn is 5¾; the largest is 6¾. The smallest boot worn is No. 1; the average is 3½. The heaviest weight is 160; the lightest, 96; the average, 116.

THE Bombay *Gazette* states that the barbarous custom of determining the guilt or innocence of a person by means of a fiery ordeal is still practiced in Goodeypoore. The rao of Kurapore the other day caused a person of the cultivator caste, who was suspected to be in a league with a dacoit, to prove his innocence by holding a red-hot plowshare in both hands, after four or five pepul leaves tied over with thread had been placed in them. According to the ceremony he had to repeat the following words with his face toward the sun: "Thou sun-god, if I am actually guilty of the crime punish me; if not, let me escape unscathed from the ordeal." The native ruler which is responsible for the above states that the person subjected to the ordeal suffered no injury.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
WEDNESDAY, May 21, 1873. }

CATTLE.

The "run" thus far, from all that we could learn, has not been as large as during the corresponding time last week as well as the week preceding that again, but the market, while it is moderately active, the sales up until noon to-day reaching 855 head, is very unsatisfactory for sellers, the majority of whom, are losing money—some of them a good deal of it. Up until the time of our leaving the yards, but a single car load had been taken on eastern account, all the rest having been purchased by butchers, from small towns in the interior, and farmers; the eastern buyers, we understand, especially those from Philadelphia, are asking for consessions of from ¼ to ½ a cent ₱ lb. as compared with last week, to which as yet, sellers are not prepared to submit, and this accounts for the fact that there have been so few bought for the eastern markets. Some droves have been sent forward in first hands, the owners refusing to stand the heavy discount demanded, determined to do better or worse; this is one great advantage the seller has here, he is not at the end of the string, but, as a rule, it is better for the western man to sell in this market, for if he strikes a bad market, either in Philadelphia or New York, and it seems to us that there have been more bad than good ones recently, he is sure to be almost ruined—this is the experience of nearly every transient shipper who has tried it on. The farther cattle are shipped the greater will be the expense and shrinkage, and as a rule, the best course for those who are transient shippers, making a shipment once or twice a year, who are not well acquainted, is to sell as near home as possible; although, as a matter of course, there are

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THE MODOC WAR.

Surrender of Seceders from Captain Jack.

Sixty-three Prisoners in Gen. Davis' Camp.

THE TROOPS PREPARING FOR ANOTHER SCOUT.

TEHEA, CAL., May 23.—From J. H. McCoy, who has just come in from Fairchild in eight hours and fifty minutes, we learn that the Hot Creek band was brought in by Fairchild's party, and surrendered to General Davis, apparently on conditional. They gave up their arms and were put under guard. The band numbered fifty-five men, women and children, including fifteen warriors. Among the number are Bogus Charley, Shack Nasty Jim, Curley Headed Doctor, Frank, and others. The best fighting man Captain Jack had (Boston) is believed to be killed, and Hooka Jim is burning him. It is supposed there are twenty warriors with Captain Jack, whose whereabouts are unknown, though it is supposed that he is in the Hot River Mountains.

McCoy says General Davis was very busy with the Indians, and gave them to understand that if they attempted to escape they would be shot by the guard.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—A special to the *Bulletin* gives the following particulars of the surrender of the Hot Spring band of Modocs:

FAIRCHILD'S RANCHE, May 22—6 A. M.—"Here they come." was the cry that startled the camp a few minutes since, and brought every person, citizen, soldier, old and young, to his feet, hurrying forward to the crest of the hill where the camp was situated. They were slowly creeping along in this direction. First came Mr Blair, Manager of Fairchild's Ranche mounted; fifty yards behind them Mr. Fairchild, still further the twelve Modoc bucks, squaws and papooses. Never did a procession move more slowly. The few ponies ridden by the Modocs were gaunt and weak. They seem scarcely able to bear the women and children, who were literally piled on their backs. The bucks embraced Bogus Charley, Steamboat Frank, Curly Headed Doctor and others of lesser note. They were dressed mostly in garments nearly all were portions of the uniform of the United States army. Every buck carried a Springfield rifle. The women were dressed in clothes that had evidently been used by the fair sex within the confines of civilization. All entered camp at a funeral pace. The usual noise and bustle among the soldiers ceased. Few words were spoken. The Modocs said nothing. No one approached them until General Davis came forward. He met the procession fifty paces from the house. He was then formally introduced to Bogus Charley. Charley is a slender, athletic warrior of twenty. The man speaks and thoroughly understands English. The scamp smiled serenely on the General. He shook his hand. Then the leaders of the band came forward and greeted him cordially. Next every buck laid his gun beside him, and awaited orders.

General Davis said "give up your pistols and all your other arms." Each buck said he had no arms now. When the General said: "I shall give you a camp, where you may remain to night. If you try to run or escape, you will be shot." The order was explained to all and obedience promised.

The procession then moved across Cottonwood creek to a clump of trees. At this point the "stallings" of the crown came in. There were sixty-three Modocs, aged squaws and children, a lovely hobble, blind, lame, halt and bony, the scum of the tribe. There were sixty-three persons—men, women, children—twelve bucks, twenty squaws and their children. Mr. Fairchild says there are twenty bucks missing from the Cottonwood quility. Only half of the troops are now here in the barracks.

How the Orleans Princes Voted.

PARIS, May 26.—The Orleans Princes were present in the Assembly when the question was taken on accepting President Thiers' resignation, and voted in the affirmative.

Thiers Resuming His Seat in the Assembly.

EX President Thiers has informed the members of the Left Centre that he will resume his seat in the Assembly to-morrow, and will take his place on their benches, accompanied by the late Ministers Dufaure, Perier and Leon Say.

The Left Opposed to the New Government.

The whole Left has decided upon a policy of constitutional opposition to the new Government.

President MacMahon's Policy.

PARIS, May 26.—President MacMahon sent a message to the Assembly. It was read by the Duke de Broglie. The President says: "I am animated by respect for your wishes, and will always scrupulously execute them. The National Assembly had two great tasks, the liberation of the territory and the restoration of order. The first was ably conducted by my predecessor with heroic patience. The country and I rely on you to accomplish the other. I shall follow the foreign policy of my predecessor. I wish for peace and reorganization of the army, desiring only to restore our strength and regain for France her rank among the nations. The home policy will be resolutely conservative. The administration must be imbued with a conservative spirit, appoint to office respecters of law, defend society against factions, and look as a reprimel to see that your sovereign will is obeyed in its integrity."

NEW YORK, May 26, 1873.

Press Comments on Affairs in France.

The *Courier Des Etats Unis* of this city, speaking of the substitution of Marshal MacMahon for Thiers in the Presidency of the French Republic, says: "The white faction has made its revolution against national sentiment, against the electoral body, against France, against the Republic, and more than that, against the new-founded order, against peace, against confidence, within and without, against re-established prosperity, against triumphant credit, and against that supreme aspiration of the country, the liberation of French territory by the hands, the wisdom and the honor of the Republic. The change is characterized not to be the work of France, but the work of a faction, which will not find, however, a people servile enough to submit to its dictation, nor a proctorian army ready to overawe."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Affairs in Panama.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Panama dates of May 15th are received by the steamer Henry Chauncy. Commissioners have been sent to President Neiva from Panama to bring him back to assume the head of the Government. The prefect of Aspinwall, Senor Pernet, was acting President. An amnesty had been arranged and the expenses of the late trouble were to be assumed by the State Government. During the fighting in Panama the National troops lost twenty-three killed and thirty-three wounded, and the State troops double that number. Colon is the only city outside of the city has been destroyed. The guard furnished by Admiral Steedman remains, protecting railway and steamship property, but a force is ordered and thirty men furnished by the citizens was withdrawn. Most of the militia (blacks) outside of the city have taken to the woods with their arms.

Ex President Correoso remains by request of the citizens until peace and quility is restored.

Another Revolution on Foot.

It is stated that Senor Palacios, who recently arrived at Panama, has purchased the steamer General Sherman, and is now arming her to proceed to Oruca, Honduras, overthrow the present Government, replace Medina in the Presidency, then organize an army, cross the frontier, uniting with Guatemala Indians of Dorzil ensign, and revolutionize Guatemala.

President of Guatemala.

General Barrios has been elected Constitutional President of Guatemala, and the rebel faction dispersed.

SPAIN.

The Carlist Revolution.

BARCELONA, May 24.—Two corpses have been found near Manesa, with a placard on each, bearing the words, "Killed while attempting to assassinate Don Alfonzo."

The levy of young men, ordered by General Velarde, is well received. Many manufacturers will continue the salaries of their operatives while in the army, thereby forming to promote the enforcement of the levy.

Revolt at Berga.

MADRID, May 25.—A mutiney is reported among the military at Berga. A regiment revolted and tried to kill its Colonel, but troops arrived in time from the neighborhood. The Colonel's life was saved and discipline and order restored.

A Denial.

PERPIGNAN, May 24.—The Carlists deny that the volunteers who surrendered at Sanahuja were butchered. They state that they had them subject to exchange for Carlists.

The Elections in Cuba.

MADRID, May 24.—The Council of Ministers yesterday, in postponing the elections in Cuba for deputies to the Constituent Cortes, fixed upon no day.

Notifying Foreign Governments of Carlist Butcheries.

MADRID, May 26.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a circular to the representatives of Spain abroad, giving an official account of the butchery and mutilation of prisoners by Carlists, and requesting them to communicate information of these outrages to the Government to which they are respectively accredited.

HOLLAND.

The Acheen War.

THE HAGUE, May 25.—The States General have voted a supply of 5,500,000 florins to meet the expenses of the war against Acheen.

The Constitutional Convention.

Discussion on the Preamble Recognizing God in the Constitution.

"Grateful to Almighty God."

In the Constitutional Convention, on Friday afternoon, the preamble recognizing God in the Constitution of Pennsylvania, came up for discussion. It provides as follows:

"We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, recognizing the sovereignty of God, and humbly invoking His guidance in our future destiny, ordain and establish this Constitution for its government."

Mr. Buckalew, of Columbia, moved to amend, in lieu of the words "recognizing the sovereignty of God, and humbly invoking His guidance in our future destiny," by substituting the following: "Grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty," do ordain, &c. He said his amendment would make no formal recognition of the Almighty, because that was already done.

Mr. Broomall, of Delaware, while preferring the amendment to the original, objected to any such expression in the Constitution; as having no use there and no function. To those who believed in a Supreme Being the phrase was unmeaning; to those who did not so believe it was untrue. He commented upon the impropriety of submitting a question as to the acknowledgment of the Deity to an irresponsible convention to decide such a question. He went on to deprecate a union of Church and State as prejudicial to the interests of both. The Catholics of Ireland and Dissenters of England were illustrations in point. He went on to argue from the history of religious persecution to show that Christianity could ask nothing from the Government but to be let alone, that in the world's history it had shown that it could bear any amount of persecution and oppression, but that the smile of power polute it and changed it from an angel of light to the embodiment of hell.

Mr. Campbell, of Philadelphia, could see no necessity for a formal recognition of the Almighty in the Constitution, because we all either believe in God or should believe in Him. As a mere empty declaration it was not only useless but a step toward a recognition of sectarianism in the Constitution, and the possible ultimate creation of an established church. We had prospered under the old Constitution without any such recognition, and under it Christianity had, in fact, been declared a part of the common law.

Judge Woodward, of Philadelphia, replying to Mr. Broomall's argument and particularly to that part designed to show that the embrace of the State had crushed out of the Church of England all its Christianity, remarked that if that gentleman valued his Bible he ought to know that it had been preserved for us only by that church. The speaker went on to state that in a visit to Europe he had found the Church of England preaching the Gospel everywhere on the Continent, and that the fact could not be disproven that, though suffering under the cloud of its union with the State, that Church had done for the cause of Christianity in this world what no other church had ever done. He disclaimed any responsibility for these allusions, as he had made them only because of the erroneous statements of Mr. Broomall.

Mr. Curry, of Blair, understood the question to be simply as to a recognition of a God who made all men, and that it had no relation to sectarianism or religion. He maintained that this provision was asked for by thousands of petitioners, and was due to the Christian sentiment of the State.

Mr. Patterson, of Allegheny, advocated a recognition of the Almighty, and denied that any union of Church and State was involved.

Mr. Craig, of Lawrence, reviewed the assumption upon which the recognition was based, and maintained the non-intervention of the Government in matters of conscience, as also the practical uselessness of such a provision.

After further discussion by Messrs. D N. White, of Allegheny, and Dunning, of Luzerne, Mr. Buckalew's amendment prevailed, as also an amendment by Mr. Lamberton, of Dauphin, inserting the words, "And humbly invoking His guidance." The preamble, therefore, reads as follows:

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and humbly invoking His guidance, do ordain and establish this constitution for its government.

The article was then reported to the Convention and placed on second reading.

—Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 3d inst., state that the Emperor of Brazil had closed the old and opened the new Legislature. A number of reforms are promised.

THE CORONER'S CHAPTER.

Inquests Held Yesterday—An Unusual Number of Drowning Cases—Killed by the Cars—Killed in a Quarry—Drowned in Turtle Creek.

An inquest was held by Coroner West yesterday on the body of Bryan O'Hara, aged twenty years, who was drowned in Turtle Creek on Sunday, while in bathing with a companion. Deceased was a native of Ireland. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

ANOTHER DROWNING CASE.

The Coroner also held an inquest at Taggart's undertaking establishment on the body of Wm. Cowley, who was found floating near Seven Mile Island on Sunday. This was the body of the boy who dropped off the flat boat at Temperanceville on the 26th of April last. Verdict, "accidental drowning." He was thirteen years of age.

A FLOATER IN CHARTIERS CREEK.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of an unknown young man aged probably eighteen years, who was found dead in eighteen inches of water in Chartiers creek, Robinson township, yesterday. The deceased had his pants rolled up and stockings folded in his coat, which he carried under his arm. He was dressed in black corduroy pants, flesh colored under shirt and a blue silk mixture coat, and had a new pair of boots. A verdict of "found drowned" was rendered. The body had not been long in water, and was left at TAGGART'S undertaking establishment on Beaver avenue, Allegheny. There were no marks on his person indicating foul play.

THE BATH OF DEATH.

Thomas Higgins, an employe of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was drowned in the river at Mahoning on that road, on Sunday, while in bathing. He attempted to swim across the river and was seen to sink by a boy who was on the bank fishing. The body was recovered yesterday and conveyed to Kittanning for burial.

DROWNED BY FALLING OFF A RAFT.

Yesterday morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock a boy named Smith fell off a raft at the foot of Madison avenue, Allegheny, and was drowned. He was seen to fall, and a man jumped in after him and brought him to shore insensible. All efforts at resuscitation proving fruitless. He was aged seven years.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

Coroner West last evening resumed the inquest in the case of Henry Fitzherber, who was killed at the Union Depot on Saturday night. On account of the absence of three of the jurors the inquest was adjourned till half past seven o'clock this evening, and attachments issued for the derelict jurors.

KILLED IN A QUARRY.

Coroner West was last evening notified to hold an inquest on the body of William Bedford, who died yesterday afternoon at the corner of White Oak alley and Fountain street, Third ward, Allegheny, from injuries received. It appears that the deceased was at work in Huckenstein's quarry, on White Oak alley, near an embankment, which gave way, the mass, including an immense amount of stone, falling upon him, literally crushing him. He was hurt at the time he was taken to the hospital, and lingered until three o'clock in the afternoon, when he died. Drs. Cole and Buchanan were summoned to attend him, but his injuries were of such a character that they could do almost nothing for him except to relieve his pain. Deceased was a thirty five years of age, and leaves a wife in Harrisburg, where he resided.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Accident on the Fort Wayne Road—One Man Killed and Another Wounded—Engines Demolished—Result of Disobeying Orders.

It is not often that the newspapers have been called upon of late to chronicle accidents on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, yet one of a rather serious nature occurred on that line early yesterday morning. It was occasioned by an engineer neglecting to obey orders. There were quite a number of rumors afloat last night in relation to the accident. One man said that it was a collision between two passenger trains caused by a conductor receiving a telegram ordering him to switch off until another train passed, but instead of doing so, he put the train on the track and kept it moving at the time and forgot it. His train went on and collided with another, himself being killed and a number of passengers seriously wounded. Our reporter skirmished around the Union Depot for a good while, interviewing every man whom he thought possessed any information, and every one who knew anything at all, had a story to tell different from the rest. Finally, however, one of the newspaper representative was thrown into a state of delightful uncertainty. However, the true state of the case was learned on application at the office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, Fort Wayne depot, a report of which was furnished by one of the operators. The accident occurred about three miles west of Wooster, Ohio, between eastern and western bound freight trains. Engineer Blake, of the eastern bound train, disobeyed orders that had been given him, and the result was that he was instantly killed. The collision took place about half past three o'clock, before day had dawned, the darkness, it is said, preventing the engineers from seeing the approaching trains in time. had it been daylight it is thought the collision would have been rendered less serious. The body of Blake, rumor says, was terribly burned and disfigured, and his assistant, also a fireman named Hampton was also injured, but not dangerously. The engines of both trains were completely demolished and seven cars destroyed. Two hours after the collision the tracks were cleared of the wrecks and trains were running regularly. However, the train that should have arrived in this city at 12:20 yesterday, did not get in until about four hours after.

THE MYSTERIOUS MYSTERY.

The Final Hearing in the Saltsburg Murder Case—Kerchner discharged from custody.

The final hearing in the case of Michael Kerchner, charged with the murder of Lizzie Mess came off yesterday forenoon before Mayor Blackmore. The usual crowd of idlers, loungers and interested spectators was on hand, one half of them fully, being unable to hear what was going. Two hours were occupied in the examination of witnesses, and the only thing elicited that seemed to connect Kerchner even in the remotest degree, with the crime charged with, was that he was pale and excited over the murder. When the testimony was all in, and the case for the Commonwealth concluded, Mr. Swartzwelder, counsel for the prisoner said he would be insulting his Honor by going into an analysis of the testimony to show that no probable case had been shown sufficient to justify the holding of the defendant for examination before the Grand Jury. There was not the slightest evidence to show the defendant in any way implicated in the crime. When the Mayor intimated that he would like to hear any argument that counsel might desire to make, Mr. Swartzwelder replied that nothing further to say. If his Honor was not prepared to render a prompt decision, after listening to evidence adduced he could not hope to enlighten him.

Mr. Fulton thought the evidence served to implicate the defendant, and that he had guilty knowledge of the affair was evident from the agitation displayed by him in speaking of it to others. He thought there was sufficient circumstantial evidence to hold the accused to bail.

Mayor Blackmore, after the conclusion of Mr. Fulton's address the Mayor said that although there was some evidence to show that the defendant had prevaricated, nothing had been adduced to connect him with the crime beyond the slightest circumstantial evidence. He was therefore compelled to discharge the case, and Kerchner was again at liberty to go. Whomever he chose. The Mayor had announced his decision the prisoner kept looking him steadfastly in the face, and it was not until Mr. Swartzwelder had pulled him several times, and told him that he was discharged from arrest that he realized the fact. He left the room with his friends just as the big bell announced the hour of noon.

THE WOODS' CREDITORS.

First Meeting Yesterday—The Claims Proven—The Assets "or" Than the Liabilities—The Estate to be Settled by Trustees.

Yesterday afternoon the first meeting before Register Harper, of the creditors of Messrs. James Woods' Sons & Co., was held in the office of Marshal Hall, and was largely attended. Claims to the amount of $1,945,553 24 were proven, after which resolutions were passed first, declaring that it was advisable to have the business of the firm settled up by Trustees, second that this action should be reported to Court, third that Messrs. John J. Sparman, of Sharon, Pa., and Robert J. Anderson and Thomas W. Oliver, Esq., of Pittsburgh, be appointed assignees to distribute the proceeds among all creditors, and fourth, that Messrs. Wm Holmes and B. F. Jones, Pittsburgh, and Joseph H. Brown of Youngstown, Ohio be appointed an advisory committee from the creditors under whose direction the assignees should act.

These resolutions were ratified by a vote of three-fourths in value of the creditors, after which the meeting adjourned.

It is understood that the assets will reach $1,200,000 more than the liabilities. Affairs are beginning to assume a brighter appearance and it is now pretty certain that every creditor will be fully paid. It is a fact we are pleased to record, and that the general community will take pleasure in learning, for there were few of our firms in business, so long established or so universally esteemed.

THE annual Convention of the Allegheny County Sabbath-school Association will be held on Thursday evening, May 29, 1873, at half-past seven o'clock in the Sandusky street Baptist church, Allegheny City, and on Friday, May 30, at half-past two and seven o'clock P. M. in North avenue Methodist Episcopal church, Allegheny City. Officers of schools are requested to forward their annual report to Corresponding Secretary, T. J. Gillespie, No. 18 and 18 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, before this meeting. All the Sabbath-school workers in the county are earnestly requested to attend.

——The stockholders of the Lawrence Railroad Company, recently consolidated with the Youngstown and Canfield Railroad Company, held their first meeting on the 16th inst., for the election of a Board of Directors, at which the following were chosen: Thomas D. Messler, G. W. Cass, J. N. McCullough and John R. Jackson, of this city; A. L. Crawford and R. W. Cunningham, of New Castle, and Caleb B. Wick, of Youngstown. The Board organized on Saturday last by electing Thomas D. Messler President and R. M. Hutchinson, Secretary and Treasurer.

Manufacturers of Pianos and Organs—Steinway—Burdett.

Among the many hundreds of Piano and Organ manufacturers there are two who have gained a national and world reputation by their superior skill and inventive genius, and who are looked up to by all the rest as leaders and models to take pattern by. These two are the great *Steinway* Piano firm, and the ingenious *Burdett* Organ manufacturers. To possess either a Steinway Piano or a Burdett Organ is the darling wish of every musical student, fully convinced, as are the latter, that it is a much easier thing to become a good performer by the use of a Steinway Piano or Burdett Organ, than when hampered by the imperfect mechanism and impure tones of other makes. When it is considered that these two famous brands are the only ones that will sell on their merits—requiring no itinerant runners who, with offensive pertinacity, as nally force their inferior wares upon unwilling customers, and that notwithstanding the sole Western Agents for them, Messrs. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street have the lion's share of the Piano and Organ sale in this city, the conclusion is inevitable that the Steinway Pianos and Burdett Organs are the very best instruments of their kind, and that the Messrs. Kleber & Bro. fully merit the immense patronage they enjoy and the flattering degree of confidence the public places in their judgment and integrity

The Anderson Sash Balance.

Those who are erecting buildings or altering the windows of old ones, should call at No. 70 Smithfield street and examine thoroughly the Anderson Sash Balance, or they may have cause to regret its absence from their houses. All who have witnessed the working of this valuable invention declare there is nothing like it. The ease with which it is manipulated, and the simplicity of its construction recommend it to all who contemplate building. One hotel alone, in Chicago, has adjusted 17,000 of these balances, and in Pittsburgh it has been adopted by the builders of Municipal Hall and many of our largest public buildings, whilst there are few buildings now erected in which the Anderson is not put to use. It is so cheap and so durable that no house, however large or small, should be without such a great convenience for balancing the sash. It can be seen in practical working order at No. 70 Smithfield street.

Removal of Western Penitentiary.

The Commission appointed by the Legislature at its recent session for the purpose of investigating into, and reporting to the succeeding Legislature upon the feasibility of the removal of the Western Penitentiary, now located in Allegheny City, to a more convenient and eligible site, will meet at City Hall, Allegheny, Tuesday, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Commission consists of the following persons: H. S. Bedford, Hugh McNeil, R. Irvin, H. M. Long, Geo. Ridle, Hugh McNeil, Jr., Dr. Wm. Wilson, Dr. McClelland and Ormsby Phillips all of Allegheny, and George V. Lawrence and John L. George, of Washington county, and John K. Ewing, of Fayette.

Boy Drowned.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of a lad named Lewis Dawson, whose disappearance was mentioned in Saturday's GAZETTE. The body of the boy was found at the foot of Penn street, yesterday afternoon. The child had been missing from his home since Friday afternoon when he was sent to a tow boat on an errand. A verdict of "Accidental drowning" was rendered. The deceased was eight years of age and resided with his parents at No. 25 Third avenue.

A Floater at McKee's Rocks.

Coroner West has been notified to hold an inquest on the body of an unknown young man, which was found floating in the Ohio river near the ferry at McKee's Rocks. He is very respectably dressed, and is apparently about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age. He had on a jumper dozen, Tomatoes, $2.75@3; Winslow's Corn, $3; all other goods at usual rates.

CEMENT AND LIME—Louisville Hydraulic Cement, $2.00@2.50 per barrel; Calcined Plaster, $3.50@4; Stucco, $3.50@4; Hair, $1.50@2; and Perrysburg Lime, $2@2 Eastern, $1.50@1.75.

CORDAGE & ROPE—Manilla rope, 8 inch diameter and upwards, 12½c; 7 to 5 inch, 13c; 4 inch and upwards, 14c; bay and lead rope, 12½c; tarred rope, 9½c; 6 inch and upwards diameter, 12½c; 5, 11c; 4 and upwards, 10c; hay and sash twine, 17. Oil well drilling rope, 12 thread, 18½c; 9 thread, 17½c. bolt rope and yarns, 20c. Sand pump rope, 19.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues exceedingly dull, and no change can be noted. Our last week's considerable stock will have to be carried over until next year. Peaches, prime halves, 6@6½; quarters, 5½@6; common, 5@5½; inferior, 4½@5; fancy bay and bright, 8@8½; apples, 8@8½c Blackberries, 8@9. Pitted Cherries, 18@20; unpitted, 9@9½.

EGGS—The receipts during the past few days have been quite large, and the market is, as a rule, with a diminished demand, caused by the hot weather, the market is weak and prices are lower, ranging from 12½@13c.

FIRE BRICK—West Virginia, $18 to $20. Bolivar grades, $40. Star, $40. Woodland $35@40. Mt. Savage, $65.

FEATHERS—Live goose feathers may be quoted at 75@80c per lb.

FISH—The market during the past week has been moderately active, although the demand was entirely local, and prices have undergone no change. Lake trout, 8@8½; Lake herring, $5.75@6.25 for spring wheat flours, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas. $8.50@9 for superfine. Wheat—Receipts have been light, with a steady demand, caused by the hot weather, the market is weak and prices are lower, ranging from $1.30@1.35.

FIRE BRICK—West Virginia, $18 to $20. Bolivar grades, $40. Star, $40. Woodland $35@40. Mt. Savage, $65.

FEATHERS—Live goose feathers may be quoted at 75@80c per lb.

FISH—The market during the past week has been moderately active, although the demand was entirely local, and prices have undergone no change. The receipts of fish, however, have been quite large, and the market is well supplied with all kinds, and prices are low. Lake trout, 8@8½; Lake herring, quarters, 2.15; White fish, $8.

HAY—The market for Baled hay continues dull and weak, although as compared with last week, prices are without quotable change, ranging from $24 to 28 per ton, according to quality. Loose is selling from country wagons at 30 @35 per ton, and it, to, is dull.

HOUSE—Continues dull, as is always the case at this season of the year, is very light, but in sympathy with the raw material, prices are well maintained; the only change quotable is that of Lime, which is 10c additional for smaller lots.

LARD—Continues very active and firm, especially in Chicago, good light cattle have been and are still selling quicker, and at relatively better prices than heavy ones, because the e has been an oversupply of the latter kind. Hence, while big heavy cattle ruled at least 20c per 100 pounds lower with little or no sale, there was little or no change in the medium grades further than a tendency to nominally lower prices for the latter than the former, as there were a large number of country buyers and packers present, from different parts of the interior in attendance, and, as is well known, they want light cattle, and will buy no other kind if they can obtain them. The receipts were Extra 1,400 steers, 6¾ extra 1,400, 6¾@6¾; 1,300 to 1,400, 6@6¼; 1,200 to 1,300, 5¾@6; 1,000 to 1,200, 5½@5¾; 900 to 1,000, 5@5¼; common to fair for this particular grade the market was fairly active and prices were fully sustained, ranging from 4½@5 according to weight, quality and condition, buyers grumble considerably, because they say they can get no fat cattle, but there is little or no margin, as this particular grade of cattle is bringing full prices in the west—the dealers claim that there is not much money in "stockers," is the very meagre offerings. Drovers, as a rule, won't touch them in the west for less than 5c, they have an order for them, all they expect is a commission. The highest price paid for cattle here this week 6¾, was for a drove to be out on grass, but they were extra ripping and fat, and were sorted close to 1400 lbs, and we understand that several droves were purchased at about 6¼c, for the same purpose. Hogs—Receipts have been light, and the few that were most sought after, and these may be fairly quoted at 6¾@7.

The hog market closes with a rather better feeling in consequence of the pens having been pretty well cleared, all the cattle intended for the Eastern markets having been bought or taken in first hands, and some dealers are inclined to the belief that the glut is about over, but the way hogging has been bought or taken up during the next few weeks will not be as large in any of the large markets as it has been during the past few weeks, and unless there is a very perceptible falling off, no improvement can reasonably be expected.

SHEEP.

The arrivals during the first three days of the week were large, but we understand that since Wednesday evening the run has been very small, and the receipts for to-day will be light. Sheep with a little better feeling, the pens being cleared, but at a decline of from 25@50c per cwt. as compared with this day week. There is nothing in the eastern advices to stimulate the market. New York has been hard all week, and Philadelphia for fat sheep very limited, and had it not been that there was a pretty lively demand for shipment to Philadelphia, the market would have been still grimmer. Quotations may be fairly given as follows: prime weights, 5½@5¾; fair to good, 5@5¼; common, 4½@4¾; lambs, 6@6½ per lb. Sales 2,500 head. There are very few wooled sheep coming forward now, and there is little or no demand for them, as it is hazardous to transport them in the hot weather; buyers have a way of making a difference of about 1c per lb, but in view of the risk referred to they want no more wooled sheep for the present—and producers should make a note of this.

HOGS.

Trade was dull during the first four days of the week with a sharp decline in prices as compared with the close of last week, the receipts of the market, in view of diminished receipts and reduced offerings, showed some little signs of improvement, and to-day it was considerably stronger, and prices, especially for York hogs, advanced from 6½ to 6¾ per cwt. Quotations may be fairly given at 6½@6¾ for prime Philadelphia hogs and 5¾@6.00 for Yorkers. The pens were well cleared by noon this forenoon and this was not without its effect in bringing about the reaction above referred to. Sellers are hopeful of being able to hold the market firm during the first part of next week, but this will depend altogether on the receipts in the meantime, and if it is true, as reported, that the provision trade is very little effish, is unfavorable for any further advance in hogs, and that the hot weather will cause the consumption of fresh pork very materially.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS,
MONDAY, May 26, 1873.

The following is a statement of the receipts of the stock during the week, and in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the week preceding also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle.	565	693 cars.
Hogs.	290	153 "
Sheep.	68	54 "
Horses.	21	54 "
Mules.	8	7 "
Total	875	963 "

CATTLE.

As will be seen, the arrivals were some 125 cars short of the preceding week, and of these a large proportion were through stock, but, nevertheless, the supply was fully equal to the demand, which is evident from the fact that several droves intended for sale, were shipped on in first hands, the owners being unwilling to sell at the prevailing prices. Quality was generally above the average, the bulk of the offerings consisting of good to prime heavy steers, and this may be attributed to the fact that the best stocks are principally in Chicago, good light cattle have been and are still selling quicker, and at relatively better prices than heavy ones, because the e has been an oversupply of the latter kind. Hence, while big heavy cattle ruled at least 20c per 100 pounds lower with little or no sale, there was little or no change in the medium grades further than a tendency to nominally lower prices for the latter than the former, as there were a large number of country buyers and packers present, from different parts of the interior in attendance, and, as is well known, they want light cattle, and will buy no other kind if they can obtain them. The receipts were Extra 1,400 steers, 6¾ extra 1,400, 6¾@6¾; 1,300 to 1,400, 6@6¼; 1,200 to 1,300, 5¾@6; 1,000 to 1,200, 5½@5¾; 900 to 1,000, 5@5¼; common to fair for this particular grade the market was fairly active and prices were fully sustained, ranging from 4½@5 according to weight, quality and condition, buyers grumble considerably, because they say they can get no fat cattle, but there is little or no margin, as this particular grade of cattle is bringing full prices in the west—the dealers claim that there is not much money in "stockers," is the very meagre offerings. Drovers, as a rule, won't touch them in the west for less than 5c, they have an order for them, all they expect is a commission. The highest price paid for cattle here this week 6¾, was for a drove to be out on grass, but they were extra ripping and fat, and were sorted close to 1400 lbs, and we understand that several droves were purchased at about 6¼c, for the same purpose. Hogs—Receipts have been light, and the few that were most sought after, and these may be fairly quoted at 6¾@7.

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PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, May 26, 1873.

ASHES—Soda Ash is easier, and we reduce our quotations to 4¾ for common. 6 for refined, and 5 for Nitrate. Pots, 9@9¼; Pearls, 11 Black lead, 6. Manganese, 6¼. Arsenic 5; Flour Spar, 6.

APPLES—The market continues slow and the season is about over; prices, however, are without quotable change, ranging from $2.50@3 for common to fair, and $3.50 to $4 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in light supply, and with a steady demand, it is bringing full prices: 50 to 56c per gallon for fair to prime, and 60 for choice.

ALE—Remains unchanged as regards prices, but the demand is only fair—the country trade is not so good as it is ordinarily. We continue to quote X at 88 per bbl to the city, and $9 to the country. XX, $10; India Ale, 11; half barrels in proportion.

BEANS—The receipts have been comparatively light during the past two weeks past, and with an average demand prices are higher; we now quote at $2.50 to $2¾ per bushel, the outside figure for choice hand-picked.

BROOM CORN—The market continues quiet, the demand being restricted to supply immediate wants, but prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote at 2¾@3c for red; 3¾@4¼ for green, and 4@4½ for hurl.

BAGGING—Penn Mill two bushel bags, 35c; two and one-half bushel, 42; three bushel, 50. BUTTER—The receipts continue liberal, and with increased stocks and a diminished demand, prices have declined 2@3c per lb. R. Irvin, H. M. Long, Geo. Ridle, Hugh McNeil, Jr., Dr. Wm. Wilson, Dr. McClelland and Ormsby Phillips all of Allegheny, and George V. Lawrence and John L. George, of Washington county, and John K. Ewing, of Fayette.

BEE-WAX—Quotable at 30@31 cents.

COUNTRY BACON—Since the advent of hot weather, the demand, as might be expected, has fallen off, but the supply is light, and prices are well sustained. We quote hams, 12½c; sugar cured shoulders, 9c; Hams, 10@12 Country Lard, 9@9½.

CHEESE—The arrivals during the past week have been quite large, and stocks have increased, consumable prices are weak and lower; we reduce our quotations to 10@11c, the outside figure for choice factory. Ohio factory is selling in small lots at 12c according to quality.

CARBON OIL—The holiday demand, as is always the case at this season of the year, is very light, but in sympathy with the raw material, prices are well maintained; we continue to quote refined at 24c, and 1@2c additional for smaller lots.

COTTON SEEDINGS AND YARNS.—Penn Mill A. No. 1, 4-4 Sheeting, 12½c; Nonatook, 11c; Pittsburgh Fanelly, 10½c; Juniata B. fine, 11c; White and Colored Canton Flannel, 14c; Cotton Batting, 15; Cotton Twine, 30.

CANNED GOODS—There is a very fair demand, and prices are without change. We quote: Tomatoes, $2.25@2.40; Winslow's Corn, $3; all other goods at usual rates.

CEMENT AND LIME—Louisville Hydraulic Cement, $2.00@2.50 per barrel; Calcined Plaster, $3.50@4; Stucco, $3.50@4; Hair, $1.50@2; and Perrysburg Lime, $1.50@2 Eastern, $1.50@1.75.

CORDAGE & ROPE—Manilla rope, 8 inch diameter and upwards, 12½c; 7 to 5 inch, 13c; 4 inch and upwards, 14c; bay and lead rope, 12½c; tarred rope, 9½c; 6 inch and upwards diameter, 12½c; 5, 11c; 4 and upwards, 10c; hay and sash twine, 17. Oil well drilling rope, 12 thread, 18½c; 9 thread, 17½c. bolt rope and yarns, 20c. Sand pump rope, 19.

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WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, ... N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, ... D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1873.

CHESTER COUNTY will make a strong push to secure the nomination for Supreme Judge for her candidate, at the Republican State Convention.

GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., on behalf of the Advisory Board, invites the fullest examination of the manner of letting awards for Indian supplies. This is in reply to some expressions of dissatisfaction.

THE JUDICIARY ARTICLE has been gone over, quite thoroughly, in the Constitutional Convention, amended very freely, and passed to a second reading. It will, in all probability, be entirely acceptable to the legal fraternity and the public, when finally adopted.

EX-GOVERNOR JEWELL, of Connecticut, to whom the Mission to Russia is tendered, is a gentleman in every way worthy the position. We hope he may accept it; or if he declines, we earnestly wish him not to follow the example of Pierrepont, by log-rolling for the position of Chief Justice.

AT THE Ohio State Republican Convention, Governor Noyes was renominated, and Alphonso Hart for Lieutenant Governor, after which the several other State officers were renominated. Cheap transportation is judiciously commended, in one of the resolutions adopted, and the Salary grab is unequivocally condemned.

THE circulation of the PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE, both in character and extent, places it among the very choicest advertising mediums in the country. Its readers are among the most intelligent and enterprising families and business men. Subscription price only $1.50 a year singly, and less when taken in clubs.

GOVERNOR DIX has vetoed the Local Option bill passed by the New York Legislature, for the reason that it is too loosely drawn. It prohibits the use of the milder beverages, where it is adopted, and on the other hand, it places no limit on the sale of liquors where it falls of adoption. The Governor favors the principles of the bill, and will readily sign one of the right character.

THE sending out of postal cards will soon make the public familiar with the new system of open letters. The card is very neat in appearance, and is popular at the very outset. With it comes the question,—if the Government can furnish the card, and carry it in the mail, for a cent, why can it not carry the letters, the paper and envelopes for which are furnished by private parties, at a cent.

EX-SECRETARY WELLES is announced as having in preparation a reply to Charles Francis Adams' oration on Seward, the object being to defend the memory of Lincoln, and to properly distribute the credit for several important movements and lines of policy, among the members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. Mr. Welles had the care to keep a diary, which, like Oakes Ames' memorandum book, has things in it that certain persons do not desire to have published.

THE Government expedition under General Forsyth has penetrated the Yellowstone regions, by way of the river of that name, as far as Fonder river, where the government proposes to build a fort, and establish a force of soldiers. This discovery of the navigable character of the Yellowstone river will greatly relieve the government in transporting supplies, and will save the necessity of a long march, on the part of the soldiers, through an unfriendly Indian country.

THE selection of Hon. Morrison R. Waite, Republican, to preside over the Ohio Constitutional Convention, was all the more complimentary to that gentleman, when it is remembered that neither political party commanded a majority in the Convention. Mr. Waite, therefore, received enough votes from the side of his political opponents to make sure his election. He is a lawyer of eminent ability, being a graduate of Yale, and one of the counsel for the United States at Vienna.

THE people frequently have but themselves to blame for the unreliable character of their public servants. They allow themselves to be led about by the nose by grasping politicians, at the same time giving no heed to the counsel of men who do their own thinking, hate rascality, and do just as near right as they know how. The people must cease believing the personal falsehoods of trickery politicians and learned etaquers, and commence thinking and seeing for themselves.

WE HAVE, from Montgomery Blair, what is probably an entirely sufficient statement relative to the inaccuracy of Mr. Adams, in his eulogy of Mr. Seward. It entirely accords with the current belief, that injustice was done to the character of Mr. Lincoln, and also to other members of his cabinet, but attributes his error to his having been misled as to the relations existing between Mr. Seward and his chief. It is thought that no detailed expression need be given to these sentiments.

THE Episcopal Convention, of Massachusetts, has elected Rev. Dr. Paddock, of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, Bishop of Massachusetts. Dr. Paddock is a thorough churchman, a good organizer of parish work, a learned scholar, and one of the most brilliant preachers in the Episcopal pulpit. He was a member of the General Episcopal Convention of 1868, when he represented Michigan, and of the Convention of 1871, when he represented the diocese of Long Island. In both these Conventions he was a member of the Committee on Canons.

PREPARATIONS for the proper observance of Decoration Day are being made by the members of the G. A. R., and it is altogether probable that if the display be not so gorgeous as upon some former occasions, it will be quite as general, and of that quieter character, that is, perhaps, more in keeping with the sacred memories of the time. In our sister city, Allegheny, the interest seems to be unusual, and Chief Marshal Blakely, under whose supervision the services will be conducted, makes some tender and timely suggestions, calling for its observance by all the people, old and young, which, we hope, will be responded to in the same spirit of patriotic reverence as that in which they are made.

WE ARE GRATIFIED to notice that General Jas A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the South, has been invited by the citizens of New Albany, to deliver the annual oration on Decoration Day. He has also been requested to perform the same service at Louisville, Kentucky. These attentions attest his popularity at the South, as well as the high appreciation entertained of his ability. The affability and gentlemanliness of General Ekin naturally impress the people favorably toward him, and give him a large influence, which, in his service at the South, has been freely employed in bringing the people into favorable relations with the Government.

THE war against the Jesuits in Germany is provoking some hostility, aside from that naturally inspired among the Ultramontane clergy. The official papers openly accuse the entire Protestant clergy of the eastern provinces of siding with the Ultramontanes. In Pomerania and Silesia, their opposition to Bismarck is peculiarly bitter, and the religious legislation is far from complete settlement. This new element has increased its difficulties, and may yet lead to serious complications, unless Bismarck relents. In the meantime, he is energetically at work giving effect to the law breaking up establishments. Nine were found in Lunenburg, Saxony, Wurtemburg, Baden, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Anhalt, Schwarzburg, Waldeck, Reuss, Lippe, the Saxon Duchies, or the Hanse towns. In the other Federal States, the establishments have been completely broken up. In Alsace-Lorraine, the establishments at Strasburg, Iseunheim, and Metz have also been dissolved.

THERE ARE outgivings that show it to be entirely possible that the war between Germany and the Ultramontane element in the Catholic Church may be carried to Rome, and involve the validity of the election of the next Pope. It is claimed that ecclesiastical and canon law require seventy members,—six cardinal-bishops, fifty cardinal-priests, and fourteen cardinal deacons,—in the Sacred College, for the election of a Pope. Now there are only forty-four, of which number, thirty-two are Italians. A precedent is known to exist for setting aside an election, for this reason, and the allusions to the subject by German papers leads to the inference that the Emperor will refuse to recognize a Pope thus elected.

WE are gratified to notice that the Democratic press of the State are disposed to speak out against the ring of party leaders, which has heretofore controlled the movements of the Democracy in this Commonwealth. They seem to think that Wallace, Buckalew & Co., have been sufficiently rewarded for their services to the party, and they are politely invited to take a back seat, and permit others to have a word to say, and even a chance for the honors, if any shall ever come within their reach. But we observe that the *Post*, which is so benevolent in inviting Republicans to come over to the Democracy, if they wish to escape the evils of party leadership, has nothing to say about this new phase of political affairs.

THERE will, very evidently, be a warm contest in several of the conventions, in this county for the different nominations that are to be made. We are pleased to notice that generally the candidates are such as can readily be supported. Yet this fact should not prevent thorough care in making a selection. To this end, the primaries should be attended, and delegates to the conventions actually selected. At the convention held a few weeks since, there were but a few wards in which the primaries were really held at all, many of the delegates being self appointed. Even though the result, so far as the selections of candidates is concerned, might not be different, we hope a proper interest will be taken in the primaries.

THE sympathy existing between the money markets of the world is fast receiving a very remarkable illustration. A panic occurs on the bourse at Vienna and securities decline in value, which decline still continues. Immediately the rate of discount is advanced by the Bank of England, securities decline at the London Exchange, and even in Wall street there is a general decline. Yet in New York there is now decided ease in the market, and a promise of abundance of money is reducing the rate of interest from day to day. Despite this and the assurance of continued financial ease, stocks are regular, and some of them show a tendency to a farther decline. Yet this entire decline in values rests on a really fictitious basis.

THE *True Democrat*, York, Pa., is one of a number of journals to repudiate the sneering criticisms bestowed on the Constitutional Convention by the *Commercial* of this city. It very appropriately closes a caustic article on the subject, as follows: "There are certain rings, political, corporate, and other, who now make common cause in getting up hostility to the work of the Convention in anticipation, and they have allies in a certain class of papers. It would be well for the people, however, to keep their minds from bias, and prepared to form an unprejudiced judgment when the proper time shall arrive. All these efforts to forestall such fair consideration by misrepresentation and exaggeration, originate in sinister motives and purposes."

THE *Journal*, at Harrisburg, embodies the advice, urged by the GAZETTE, in a brief, but pithy paragraph, that should be treasured by every honest, unselfish Republican, who cares more for the principles of his party, than the predominance of any man or set of men. It says:

Every delegate to the Republican State Convention should, before coming to Harrisburg, ascertain exactly what his constituents want, whom they prefer for State Treasurer, Auditor General, Judge, and then, like an honest man, comply with their wants and wishes. And what is still more sound and practical, the masses of the Republican party all over the State, ought to take special care not to send a man to the Legislature or the State Convention who will sell them out—who will disregard their wishes in order to "please a friend" or turn a penny. We believe if this were done, we should be able to present a ticket that would challenge and defy all fault-finding.

AS AN eastern journal expresses it, "the cord is tightening" around the Papal power. We adverted, a short time since, to a bill, pending before the Italian Parliament, to still further limit the influence of the Church and clergy. On Saturday last it passed the chamber of Deputies, and abolishes religious bodies in Rome. This blow strikes at the spiritual power of the Pope, other laws having been enacted to seize church property, and in various ways to limit his temporal power. The most significant feature of the voting was, that while there were but thirteen deputies opposed to the bill abolishing the religious bodies, one hundred and ninety three voted against granting the Pope 400,000 lire for the maintenance of generals of orders. It really looks as though the Catholic Church were destined to receive its heaviest blows in Italy, so long the seat of its power.

A WEEK from to-day, and the Republican Primaries will be held throughout the county, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the several Conventions. These Conventions will be held on the third of June, and at them candidates will be nominated for President and Associate Judge of the District Court, one Senatorial and seven Representative candidates for the Legislature, Prothonotary, Treasurer and Coroner of the county, and County and Jury Commissioner, and Director of the Poor. The offices are important, and the candidates numerous. It is, therefore, particularly important that the party should be satisfied with the nominees. The only way by which this can certainly be accomplished, is for all to attend the Primaries, and support such persons for delegates to the Conventions, as will fairly represent the better sentiment of the party. We are pleased to be able to say, that a very creditable list of candidates is offered, so that there is not very imminent danger of a bad choice, yet we would have the party a unit in supporting the local candidates nominated. If they shall be the undoubted choice of a majority of the Republicans, no good reason can then be given why they should not have the united support of the party at the polls in October. Let the attendance at the Primaries, then, be general, and the delegates to the Conventions be really elected, not self-appointed.

GOOD ADVICE.

The Kansas *Farmer* is evidently doing a good work for the agriculturists of that prolific State by affording them clear and cogent advice on subjects of immediate and vital interest. Kansas has rich iron and coal deposits, and might readily develop manufactures. Yet its people, we judge, are among those who decry the railroads and protective tariffs, as though these were the cause of their poverty. We copy, from an article furnished by Josiah Copley, Esq., formerly of this city, two quotations, which are interesting, not merely as arguments to the farmers, but as containing valuable information as well. To the farmers of Kansas he says:

The farmer ought to be able to reach the people who make his cloth, his leather, his garments, his boots and shoes, his wagons, plows, &c., among the inventions of anybody. We ought to rear sheep here by the million and have woolen goods to sell, instead of sending off to New or Old England for such things, as we are now doing. We ought to have cotton mills here, and have no cause to envy the cotton of more western people. We can grow hemp and flax here with great success; but to make these things conducive to our prosperity they must be worked up into cordage, woven fabrics and oil, here among ourselves; and so of a thousand other things. People who have nothing to sell but crude products, and who are obliged to pay for the carrying of all they sell and of all they buy hundreds and hundreds of miles, must expect to be poor; for the mere cost of this carrying is a waste which renders prosperity impossible, even though the railroad men should put rates down to the lowest grades they could afford.

To the free traders West he very pertinently remarks:

There is a vast amount of capital in the United States, but so long as this clamor against protection is kept up the men who own it are cautious about investing it in costly works, which the adoption of the free trade policy would render valueless. Well, what is the consequence? Why, simply this: that we lose much of the advantage of home competition among American manufacturers. *Those already in existence make larger profits because they have fewer competitors.* Thus the hue and cry against protection in Kansas and other Western States is putting money into the pockets of the manufacturers of New England and the iron men of Pennsylvania, because it keeps many other parties from going into competition with them. The farmers of Kansas and Iowa are suffering from this nonsense, not the established manufacturers of the East. It is profitable to them.

As we have repeatedly said, free trade will be of no benefit to Western farmers, while protection will ultimately give them manufactured articles cheaply. We believe the railroads should do their utmost to aid the farmers. Failing to do this, it is not a matter of surprise that the people should resort to extreme, and even unwise measures for relief. Yet if such advice as above given were generally accepted, the time required for overcoming existing difficulties would be very greatly lessened.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The articles we have published, urging the importance of care and wisdom in the selection of party candidates for State officers, have produced a decided feeling, and general discussion has been awakened. We notice a tendency, in some directions, to make it personal, and to mark out who shall or shall not be nominated. We are less particular about individuals, than character, and methods of nominating. In our previous articles we have held, and still hold, that the maintenance of the principles of the party is of paramount importance; and that at this time, the characters of the candidates nominated will have more to do with this than any platform that can be adopted. National issues are not pending, and the next election in this State will have no influence in determining the general policy of the Republican party. That was fixed last year. But we will show, this year, in the candidates we select, just how far we regard the principles we have laid down, and earnestly advocated. Fortunately there is a large list of candidates, and each of them is well endorsed by the people who are presumed to know him. Hence it will not be for lack of candidates if suitable selections are not made. We also insist that nominations shall be fairly made, and represent the unbiased choice of the party. Here the greatest danger comes in. Already a number of County Conventions have been held, and the delegates selected for the State Convention are known to be in the interest of the intriguing element among our politicians This difficulty may be overcome, but it will only be by the promptest action on the part of the press and people. Already, we are gratified to notice, the alarm is being sounded. We subjoin a few quotations, to show the interest of the press on the subject. Says the Venango *Citizen:*

The campaign of last year settled, for four years to come, the policy and principles of the party, and they will not come under discussion in this contest. The great object is to get men, on all the offices, of integrity and ability, against whom even the breath of suspicion in connection with any dishonorable action cannot be breathed. If the Republican party should be so unfortunate as to choose for its standard bearers men unqualified for the positions to be filled, or in any way connected with the corrupt cliques or rings that are now endeavoring to control affairs, defeat is certain. From all corrupt and demoralizing influence the Republican party must be purified, and to accomplish this work, the great majority of the Republican party are determined.

The Lancaster *Inquirer* is not less decided. It says the interests of the people and the party, are against the politicians:

Let the people be enlightened and the necessity of prompt action pointed out, and we will have a Convention, and, in the result of its labors, a State ticket of which the honest Republican of the State may be proud. Now is the time to act. Let all who want a ticket that is the choice of the people bestir themselves. Let no man be sent as a delegate to the State Convention who is not in favor of putting the best men in nomination, and of overturning the corrupt dynasty that is clinging like a leech to the Republican party, and sucking its very life-blood. If there is not virtue enough in our ranks to make a fight against these vampyres it will be pretty good evidence that our party is rotten to the core.

The Indiana *Messenger* uses language stronger than we desire to, at the present. Yet we give a brief extract, premising that there are other and influential journals that are even more decided still:

These convention-manipulators should understand that the masses of the party—the high-privates who do the voting—are not prepared to vote for any candidate who does not come up to the highest standard of integrity and honesty. The nominations of the approaching Convention, to have a binding effect upon the party, must consist of men who are above suspicion of any connection with this corrupt ring. We want no ap-pot house politician, from Philadelphia or elsewhere, foisted upon the party at the instance of a set of unscrupulous scoundrels, who are dragging the party down to certain destruction. The sooner our organization is freed from their pernicious influences the better, and we are glad to see a determined disposition amongst the rank and file to submit to their machinations no longer.

We have not the space to quote farther; but our readers can readily see that all parts of the State are included in the movement. As against utterances like what we quote above, the reply has been made that only such papers as are disaffected toward the party join in the movement. This is not the fact. Indeed the Philadelphia *Press*, the leading opponent of Hartranft, has had nothing to say in reference to the coming nominations. The journals engaged in the present discussion sustained the nominations last fall, and are thoroughly committed to the interests of the party now. They are above little and tricky influences, and generally their proprietors are not office-seekers. And they are right. Have not the masses of the Republican party a right to be fairly represented in the forthcoming State Convention? Have they not the right to object to set-up nominations? Have they not the right to demand that men of the purest character, and best intelligence, shall be their standard bearers?

We regard as downright impudence, the affirmation, that certain assumed leaders know better what will be for the interest of the party, than the rank and file of its members. We deny the right of a few to disregard the wishes of the many, just because they happen to have captured the primaries, or the conventions. Fairness would lead to a stricter regard for popular sentiment, when so trusted with a controlling influence. More than this, we hold that the State Convention is all the more bound to furnish acceptable candidates, as, thus far, there has been no general demand put forth for any particular individual, for either of the offices to be filled. Thus far popular sentiment has not crystallized around any one individual. Hence the Convention will be all the more free in its selection. There is nothing whatever, up to the present, to prevent the greatest freedom of choice; and we incline to believe that this condition of public sentiment will continue to prevail. The people simply say to the next State Republican Convention,—the good of the party requires fairness of choice, and honest, reputable candidates. Give us these, and all is well; refuse to do it, and the party will not endorse the errors of a wrong-headed Convention.

THE POLARIS, AGAIN.

Tolerably full details of the history of the closing days of the Polaris expedition have, at last, been given to the public, along with intimations that other revelations are yet to be made, but are withheld for the present, from prudential considerations. These withheld items of information, we are led to suspect, embody specific charges against Captain Buddington, for the poisoning of Captain Hall, and the abandonment of nineteen persons belonging to the expedition, to the tender mercies of an ice floe and wintry storms. The statements actually made embody the following points: The Polaris had succeeded in penetrating to what had hitherto been known as Kane's Polar Sea, but which was discovered to be a narrow strait, and could have easily reached open water, and judging from indications, might have readily reached the North Pole. The indications of this open sea were,—the sight of water, and mists and raw winds from the north, which, it is claimed, could only have come from an open sea. At this point Captain Buddington refused to go further. Whether this refusal arose from cowardice, jealousy, or other cause, is not known. Kane and Tyson strongly urged a northerly movement. Buddington not merely resisted, but was heard to threaten to "put them on the way to hell." The Polaris then returned to winter quarters, and Hall and party made a long sledge journey to the north. On his return, coffee was served, and immediately after partaking of it, Hall was seized with vomiting, and deathly sickness. He partially recovered, but relapsed and died. While sick, he expressed to one of the Esquimaux in his service, the opinion that he had been poisoned. It is claimed by Tyson that he and companions were induced to go out on the ice floe by Buddington, and that when our, he and companions were deserted,—the Polaris having been cut loose from the floe purposely; also, that they were seen by those on board afterward, but no effort made to rescue them. These items embody the points made in these later statements.

These affirmations suggest a number of very disagreeable reflections. It seems entirely probable that the solution of the mystery of an open Polar sea was entirely feasible, and would have been accomplished, but for the stubborn refusal of Buddington to go forward. Had the Polaris been forced through the discovered strait into the open water beyond, a voyage of five hundred miles would have carried her to the North Pole. We can only imagine what discoveries might have been made,—but the fact that the footprints of elk and deer were seen by those who went on the sledge expedition proves that it is an inhabited region, and suggests the possibility of finding human beings in that far off region. At all events, it would have been made entirely clear whether there be a Polar sea, and would have afforded much data relative to currents, temperature, tides, and the like, of great interest to scientists. Yet all this was prevented by the obstinacy of one man, and he a subordinate to Captain Hall. The crime of murder is charged against Captain Buddington, in that the death of Captain Hall, if caused by poison, is laid at his door. And even if it be claimed that the allegations bearing on this point be too general and circumstantial to fix the crime charged upon him, it still is true, according to the statements, that he developed a large amount of ill-feeling and insubordination, which culminated in the abandonment of a portion of his crew, while they were in a position of imminent peril.

To our mind, admitting the allegations made, there is serious fault chargeable to the Navy Department. It ought, in the first place, have had some knowledge of the qualities of such of its officers as were attached to the Polaris. Yet if all that is said of Captain Buddington is true, he was totally unfit, in point of temperament, to be attached to the expedition. There was trouble with him at the very outset. But if attached to the ship, the authority of Captain Hall should have been made absolute. That it was not, is shown by the fact that Buddington eventually overruled him, and would not proceed with the vessel as he desired. The evident confusion of authority is certainly chargeable to the Navy Department.

As affairs stand, and particularly should the statements made by the Esquimaux be supported by Captain Tyson, it will become the duty of the Navy Department to send a vessel after the Polaris, not for her rescue so much as the arrest of Buddington, and his mutinous crew. And unless he can show conclusively that he is innocent of the charges alleged, the country will demand that prompt and stern punishment be dealt out to him. He will deserve disgrace, even if it can only be shown that he prevented the northward progress of the expedition. If, on the other hand, it is further proven that he willfully abandoned the nineteen who had been induced to go out on the ice floe, imprisonment for life will not be too severe punishment, if it can be legally administered. Add to this the imputation of having poisoned Captain Hall, and we have a case for capital punishment, if the crime can be proven. Should an expedition be sent after the Polaris, the body of Captain Hall should be brought home, if it can possibly be reached. It may be that a chemical examination, even after the lapse of so long a time, may discover traces of poison, if it was really administered. Altogether, this history of the Polaris troubles is exceedingly sad, however we may view it. High hopes gathered about it, only to be rudely dissipated. This might be borne as a disaster caused by natural forces, but when chargeable to treachery and inhumanity, is hard to be endured.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The fickleness of the French people is proverbial, so far as the support of the Government is concerned. They carefully protect the finacial standing of the country, and cheerfully assume the debts of previous administrations, whether Republic, Monarchy or Empire. But the forms of Government they are ever ready to change, being influenced to their volatile moods, apparently by Utopian ideas. A commune without the disorders and violence that attended the one recently in power, is apparently the French idea of true Government. They do not distinguish between social, financial and legal equality, and hence the wildness of their Governmental dreams. And even where well defined ideas are entertained there is a lack of forbearance, which, after all, is one of the essentials of a Republican form of Government. If the minority will not peacefully yield to the majority, there is an end to all hope of popular Government. Here is the apparent difficulty of the existing administration. Radicals, Moderates, Monarchists and Bonapartists are intermixed, not merely among the people, but in the Assembly and even Thiers' Cabinet. The President may be set down as a moderate Republican, and his Cabinet, previous to its recent disruption, was substantially in sympathy with him. Jules Simon, Baron de Goulard and Baron de Larcy give way, respectively to Mr. Martel, Casimer Perier, and M. Beranger. Of these last accessions, Perier, especially is an earnest Orleanist.

The disruption of the cabinet was brought about through differences relative to the electoral bill. Three views were entertained,—two of the ministers opposed any change in the electoral system; the minister of Finance favored the abolishment of the Assembly of a new bill, while still other members of the Cabinet insisted that two years' residence should be made a condition of voting. It is not difficult to see what was the inspiration, in the cabinet, to so much interest in electoral matters. In the recent elections the Government sustained a decided reverse, and, like all preceding French administrations, proposed to remedy, by means of law, the evils brought upon it by popular suffrage. Too thin skinned to bear defeat, it was proposed to make the conditions of election unfavorable to a repetition of the trouble. Yet singularly, Count de Remusat, the member of the cabinet who suffered defeat in Paris, and Jules Simon, the ablest member of the Thiers Government, opposed any change in the electoral bill. They were wise enough to see the effect of such a policy, but were overborne by their compeers.

Another evidence of the weakness and uncertain future of the Thiers administration, is shown in the petulant treatment accorded to the press. Prosecution and suppressions are quite as frequent now, as they were in the declining days of the Empire. It has become a truism, that attempts to repress the free expression of public sentiment evidences weakness, and M. Thiers, and the Assembly as well, are particularly amenable to this form of criticism. The *Journal d' Etat* was recently suppressed by the military Governor of Paris, and M. Thiers has prosecuted a half dozen second rate journals, for copying from the London *Times* Felix Pyat's letter to the President. The absurdity of this proceeding is all the more noticeable, because of Thiers' experience as a journalist. It indicates, with other things, the uncertain tenure of the Republic.

From the formation of the Spanish Republic to the present, we have held the opinion that it presents, all things considered, better indications of permanency than the French Republic. Admit the occasional success of the Carlists, and the fact that this is the first venture toward a real republic in Spain, and we still think the prospects of the Spanish Republic better than those of that in France. We would be rejoiced to have both become permanent and prosperous. But, while in France, there is trickery, divisions, hot blood, conniving and intriguery, with no one to assert a dominant control, and while even the executive is not self-contained, forbearing, or even uniform in his conduct and views, in Spain, there is, among Republicans substantial harmony, and unity of sentiment and governing power among those in authority. Figueras, Castellar, and others, are respected and honored. Petty contentious are quite unknown. Steady progress in all that contributes to the solidity of the Government is the order of the day, and hope of permanency is general and uniform. In France the rival representatives of royal families are already quarreling in anticipation of the spoils in prospect.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Boston *Transcript* thinks the beer question will prove quite a stimulating topic in the next political campaign in Massachusetts.

TREASURER SPINNER, in acknowledging a remittance from Congressman Cotton, of Iowa, remarks that the bonds forwarded gained $43 in value while on the way.

CANDIDATES for the Chief-Justiceship are multiplying rapidly. The most recent are Caleb Cushing, Judge Black, Wm. S. Groesbeck, Edward Pierrepont and Lyman Trumbull.

SAYS the St. Louis *Democrat:* "The per cent. of the honest Congressmen is so small that we feel impelled to devote a paragraph to every one we find wrongfully represented. We regret that it doesn't take much space to go through the list."

THE New York *Sun* says that the opinion is beginning to be expressed by intelligent politicians that in his recent oration upon Mr. Seward, Mr. Charles Francis Adams has finally drawn himself out of the "crowd" of probable candidates for President.

THE official canvass of the spring election in Michigan, shows that the total number of votes cast for Chief Justice was but 140,879, against an aggregate vote last fall upon President of 221,608. The majority for Mr. Walker, the Republican candidate for Regent of the University, over his Democratic competitor, Mr. Doty, is about 27,000. Grant's majority last fall was 60,000.

Pennsylvania Wives' "Thirds"

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes that in the recent real estate transaction in Berks county, the purchaser, after much haggling as to the price to be paid for a tract of ground, owned in common by three married men, was unable to secure a marketable title until he had, in addition, given five dollars to each of the respective wives in order to obtain a release of dower. Our correspondent expresses some surprise at this conduct of the wives in exchanging their "thirds" for so paltry a sum, but the custom is prevalent in many parts of Pennsylvania, and husbands can only get the signatures of their wives to deeds of real estate by promising them a black silk gown, or its equivalent in money, which is always paid by the purchaser. The custom is frequently alluded to in the Pennsylvania Reports.

A GREAT struggle is said to be prevailing in Shamokin, Pennsylvania, for the possession of over ten thousand acres of land in the anthracite coal regions, valued at twenty millions of dollars. One party has burned three houses which the other side erected, and retaliation is now threatened. O. H. Wheeler, of New York, represents one side and the Reading Railroad the other.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION.

Captain Hall's Sickness and Death.

POISONING SUSPECTED TO BE THE CAUSE.

Statements by Members of the Crew.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. BUDDINGTON.

The Great Explorer Thwarted by the Sailingmaster.

QUARRELING ON BOARD THE POLARIS.

NEW YORK, May 21.—John Heron, steward of the Polaris, makes the following statement concerning the sickness of Captain Hall: Captain Hall had good health up to the time of returning from the sledge expedition; he was not sick when he came on board, but complained soon afterwards, and said that the heat of the cabin affected him; I asked what he would have; was anxious to get him something nice; he didn't care about anything but a cup of coffee, and didn't drink even that; he was sick a fortnight, and talked very little; he was perfectly delirious the last few days; I think he was paralyzed on one side; there was nothing sudden about his death; he was attended by Dr. Bissells and Mr. Morton, who did everything in their power to alleviate his sufferings; his death made us all feel very sad.

Cap ain Tyson, speaking of Captain Hall's death, says: Captain Hall was sick fifteen days; he was insensible when he died; he started from the ship on a sled expedition, northwards, on the 10th of October; he was absent fourteen days, and returned on the 24th of October to the ship; on the 8th of November he died and was buried on the 11th; his grave bore southwest, and about five hundred paces distant from the observatory, in Polaris Bay, which was in latitude 81 degrees 38 minutes, longitude 61 degrees 44 minutes.

Hans Christian's statement is to the same effect. The prevailing impression among the unfortunate nineteen who were left behind was that Buddington had willfully abandoned them to their fate. He had been anticipating the breaking up of the ice for some time, and if he had wished to have Tyson and his companions on board he could easily have represented matters to them in such a light that they would not have ventured to be absent at so critical a juncture. But no such intimation was given to the men on the ice. The vessel did not drift away so suddenly that the men could not have been rescued from their present perilous position.

Capt. Tyson makes the following statement: I could have got aboard the vessel that night and been there now, but would not leave the women and children. My duty was on the ice. I thought he would get back to us the next day, which he could have done. The breaking away was caused by the floe to which the ship was fastened drifting in between the land and some icebergs that were aground. The jam broke up the floe and the vessel broke away. It was about nine or ten o'clock in the night. The temperature was about zero that evening; it had been nineteen degrees above.

Captain Tyson thinks the ill feeling and bad designs of Buddington and a few others who were his accomplices, had continued from the first, on account of Buddington determination to go as far north as possible and Captain Buddington's determination, from fear or whatever cause, that he should not. After Captain Hall's death most of the others were in favor of continuing and pushing on. Captain Tyson says that Captain Buddington several times expressed his determination to send Captain Tyson and his party on the road to help as soon as the opportunity was offered. We want no satisfactory Capt. Buddington as a great scoundrel, and declares that he purposely abandoned them to destruction. He gives Meyers the character of being energetic and qualified in his department, but thinks he has not sufficient ability and ambition or fairs at the time of the separation to be able to give any opinion upon it. The Germans, according to his account, ruled the ship after Hall's death, and there was neither law nor system on board. Every one ate when he pleased. One account. We erected a board over his grave, giving his name, age, fifty years, date of his death and command of the North Polar Expedition; all hands except the cook attended his funeral; it was a dark, dismal, cold, and windy and agreeable day; the wind was mourning and howling, and the hearts of all were enveloped in the deepest sadness; I held the lantern and by the light of it read the beautiful service of the Episcopal Church as read by Rev. Mr. Bryant. Few of those present at the burial will forget the deeply affecting scene. Old sailors, whose faces had been bronze by summer suns and frozen Arctic seas, wept aloud. The body was then lowered down and the earth filled in. Hall was seized with vomiting, and deathly sickness. He partially recovered, but relapsed and died. While sick, he expressed to one of the Esquimaux in his service, the opinion that he had been poisoned. It is claimed by Tyson that he and companions were induced to go out on the ice floe by Buddington, and that when our, he and companions were deserted,—the Polaris having been cut loose from the floe purposely; also, that they were seen by those on board afterward, but no effort made to rescue them. These items embody the points made in these later statements.

These affirmations suggest a number of very disagreeable reflections. It seems entirely probable that the solution of the mystery of an open Polar sea was entirely feasible, and would have been accomplished, but for the stubborn refusal of Buddington to go forward. Had the Polaris been forced through the discovered strait into the open water beyond, a voyage of five hundred miles would have carried her to the North Pole. We can only imagine what discoveries might have been made,—but the fact that the footprints of elk and deer were seen by those who went on the sledge expedition proves that it is an inhabited region, and suggests the possibility of finding human beings in that far off region. At all events, it would have been made entirely clear whether there be a Polar sea, and would have afforded much data relative to currents, temperature, tides, and the like, of great interest to scientists. Yet all this was prevented by the obstinacy of one man, and he a subordinate to Captain Hall. The crime of murder is charged against Captain Buddington, in that the death of Captain Hall, if caused by poison, is laid at his door. And even if it be claimed that the allegations bearing on this point be too general and circumstantial to fix the crime charged upon him, it still is true, according to the statements, that he developed a large amount of ill-feeling and insubordination, which culminated in the abandonment of a portion of his crew, while they were in a position of imminent peril.

To our mind, admitting the allegations made, there is serious fault chargeable to the Navy Department. It ought, in the first place, have had some knowledge of the qualities of such of its officers as were attached to the Polaris. Yet if all that is said of Captain Buddington is true, he was totally unfit, in point of temperament, to be attached to the expedition. There was trouble with him at the very outset. But if attached to the ship, the authority of Captain Hall should have been made absolute. That it was not, is shown by the fact that Buddington eventually overruled him, and would not proceed with the vessel as he desired. The evident confusion of authority is certainly chargeable to the Navy Department.

As affairs stand, and particularly should the statements made by the Esquimaux be supported by Captain Tyson, it will become the duty of the Navy Department to send a vessel after the Polaris, not for her rescue so much as the arrest of Buddington, and his mutinous crew. And unless he can show conclusively that he is innocent of the charges alleged, the country will demand that prompt and stern punishment be dealt out to him. He will deserve disgrace, even if it can only be shown that he prevented the northward progress of the expedition. If, on the other hand, it is further proven that he willfully abandoned the nineteen who had been induced to go out on the ice floe, imprisonment for life will not be too severe punishment, if it can be legally administered. Add to this the imputation of having poisoned Captain Hall, and we have a case for capital punishment, if the crime can be proven. Should an expedition be sent after the Polaris, the body of Captain Hall should be brought home, if it can possibly be reached. It may be that a chemical examination, even after the lapse of so long a time, may discover traces of poison, if it was really administered. Altogether, this history of the Polaris troubles is exceedingly sad, however we may view it. High hopes gathered about it, only to be rudely dissipated. This might be borne as a disaster caused by natural forces, but when chargeable to treachery and inhumanity, is hard to be endured.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The fickleness of the French people is proverbial, so far as the support of the Government is concerned. They carefully protect the finacial standing of the country, and cheerfully assume the debts of previous administrations, whether Republic, Monarchy or Empire. But the forms of Government they are ever ready to change, being influenced to their volatile moods, apparently by Utopian ideas. A commune without the disorders and violence that attended the one recently in power, is apparently the French idea of true Government. They do not distinguish between social, financial and legal equality, and hence the wildness of their Governmental dreams. And even where well defined ideas are entertained there is a lack of forbearance, which, after all, is one of the essentials of a Republican form of Government. If the minority will not peacefully yield to the majority, there is an end to all hope of popular Government. Here is the apparent difficulty of the existing administration. Radicals, Moderates, Monarchists and Bonapartists are intermixed, not merely among the people, but in the Assembly and even Thiers' Cabinet. The President may be set down as a moderate Republican, and his Cabinet, previous to its recent disruption, was substantially in sympathy with him. Jules Simon, Baron de Goulard and Baron de Larcy give way, respectively to Mr. Martel, Casimer Perier, and M. Beranger. Of these last accessions, Perier, especially is an earnest Orleanist.

The disruption of the cabinet was brought about through differences relative to the electoral bill. Three views were entertained,—two of the ministers opposed any change in the electoral system; the minister of Finance favored the abolishment of the Assembly of a new bill, while still other members of the Cabinet insisted that two years' residence should be made a condition of voting. It is not difficult to see what was the inspiration, in the cabinet, to so much interest in electoral matters. In the recent elections the Government sustained a decided reverse, and, like all preceding French administrations, proposed to remedy, by means of law, the evils brought upon it by popular suffrage. Too thin skinned to bear defeat, it was proposed to make the conditions of election unfavorable to a repetition of the trouble. Yet singularly, Count de Remusat, the member of the cabinet who suffered defeat in Paris, and Jules Simon, the ablest member of the Thiers Government, opposed any change in the electoral bill. They were wise enough to see the effect of such a policy, but were overborne by their compeers.

Another evidence of the weakness and uncertain future of the Thiers administration, is shown in the petulant treatment accorded to the press. Prosecution and suppressions are quite as frequent now, as they were in the declining days of the Empire. It has become a truism, that attempts to repress the free expression of public sentiment evidences weakness, and M. Thiers, and the Assembly as well, are particularly amenable to this form of criticism. The *Journal d' Etat* was recently suppressed by the military Governor